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SOVIET OFFENSIVE.

FIGHTING BREAKS OUT IN MANCHURIA.

INTERNMENT OF RUSSIANS NOW IN HARBIN ORDERED.

WHAT OF KELLOGG PACT?

While the United States is exhorting the Russian Government to remember the Kellogg Pact, it is reported that hostilities have broken out between Russian and Chinese troops at two different points in Manchuria.

It is stated that the Russian troops opposite Manchuli, who have been heavily reinforced in the past few days, crossed the border yesterday morning and captured Manchuli, which is about 10 miles inside Chinese territory. At the other end of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the cause of the crisis, Soviet forces have invaded and taken Podgranichinaya, another Chinese border town.

Russian flying patrols have been reconnoitring the position for two or three days and there was panic in the city when the Russian troops entered.

The greatest alarm is felt in Harbin. The Chinese Governor has ordered the internment of all Russians and even the Consul-General has been refused permission to depart.

ANTI-CHINA RIOT IN NEW YORK.

Shanghai, July 20.

The Harbin correspondent of the Osaka *Asahi* telegraphs that the Russian troops have assumed the offensive at both ends of the Chinese Eastern Railway and have captured Manchuli, on the north-west border of Manchuria, and Podgranichinaya, on the south-east border, about 100 miles north of Vladivostock.

The Chinese Eastern Railway runs from Vladisvostock to Manchuli, the principal centre in Manchuria being Harbin.

The Russian movement along the railway began at about 6 o'clock yesterday morning according to this correspondent. The Chinese troops in the vicinity were taken by surprise and retired in confusion, the Soviet forces occupying these border cities without difficulty.

Russian Consul Held.

The Chinese authorities, alarmed at the new Russian action, have interned all Soviet officials remaining in Harbin, and are refusing to vise passports.

The Rengo Agency's correspondent at Harbin confirms that the Chinese Governor of the city has refused to permit the Soviet Consul-General, M. Melnikov to depart, but he does not mention the Russian offensive.—*Reuter.*

Chinese reports from Harbin state that fighting between Chinese and Soviet troops took place yesterday near Podgranichinaya, but further details are not available. The reports, however, say that the fighting is now taking place in Chinese territory.

Harbin Alarmed.

Harbin, July, 19.

Following the rupture of relations between China and the Soviet, martial law has been proclaimed in Harbin, and the streets are heavily patrolled by Chinese troops.

The Governor has issued a proclamation stating that the death penalty will be inflicted upon all spreaders of alarmist rumours.

The newspapers, even the Japanese journals, are vigorously censored and business is at a standstill.

Soviet Air Activity.

It is learned that Podgranichinaya, now reported in Russian hands, has been panicky for two days owing to Soviet air-patrols flying along the border.

The Soviet concentration at Manchuli is reported to be increasing rapidly.

The Japanese Consulate at Harbin has been crowded day and night with Russians seeking visas for Dairen. It is understood that while permitted to go to Kwantung Leased Territory, they are being barred from Japan Proper.—*Reuter.*

Russia Rejects League.

Berlin, July 19.

A report from Kovno says that an authoritative Moscow message announces that the Soviet Government is determined to reject the mediation of the League of Nations in the Sino-Soviet dispute.

The Russian leaders are of the opinion that the dispute must be settled without the intervention of a third party.—*Reuter.*

DEMONSTRATION IN NEW YORK.

Communists Threaten The Chinese Consulate.

New York, July 19.

Russian Communists demonstrated outside the Chinese Consulate in New York to-day, and Police Reserves had to be rushed to the scene for protection of the premises.

The demonstrators numbered well over five hundred and they carried anti-Chinese placards, and assembled outside shouting threats.

They did not, however, make any attempt to enter the building. When they refused to disperse, the police charged the mob with batons and arrested several of the ringleaders, including William Weinstone, the Secretary of the Workers' Communist Party and four young girls.—*Reuter's American Service.*

AMERICAN APPEAL.

China & Russia Reminded of Kellogg Pact.

Washington, July 19.

It is officially announced that the United States Government has taken steps to draw the attention of the Russian and Chinese Governments to the fact that they are signatories to the Kellogg Pact for the renunciation of war.

It is explained that the United States, having, like Britain, no diplomatic relations with Russia, could not approach the Soviet Government directly, but the State Department called the French, British and Japanese Ambassadors into conference, and it was agreed that the move should be made through France.

This explains the message from Paris stating that M. Briand had received successively the Chinese Minister and the Russian and had reminded them that they had signed the Kellogg Pact. He also counselled them to exercise moderation in order to avoid hostilities.

It transpired this evening that Col. H. L. Stimson, the Secretary of State, saw the Chinese Minister in Washington personally.

While the State Department lacks authoritative information on the underlying causes of the Sino-

(Continued on Page 7.)

PRINCE GEORGE ON SICK LIST.

TO TAKE SHORT CURE FOR DIGESTION TROUBLE.

NO OFFICIAL DUTIES.

London, July 19.

H. R. H. Prince George is indisposed and may have to take a short cure.

Interviewed by Reuter, Prince George's Comptroller said the Prince's digestion had been disordered for some few weeks, and dieting was now considered prudent.

The Prince has cancelled his public engagements and has temporarily relinquished his duties at the Foreign Office. He is not going to a cure centre, but he will spend as much time as possible in the country.—*Reuter.*

The Duke of Gloucester, speaking at the Kent Agricultural Show to-day, apologised for the absence of his brother, Prince George, who, he said, was indisposed and may have to undergo a cure which will take a short while.

Prince George, who is the King's fourth son, served for some time in the Navy (including service aboard H.M.S. Hawkins on the China Station), and a few months ago took up duties in the Western Department of the Foreign Office.—*British Wireless.*

A Reuter's message states that His Majesty the King spent a good day yesterday, and his progress continues.

SLAVERY EVIL IN ABYSSINIA.

MR. HENDERSON RECEIVES A DEPUTATION.

London, July 19.

The Foreign Secretary Mr. Arthur Henderson, to-day received a deputation from the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society.

They suggested that the temporary Slavery Commission should be revived by decision of the next assembly and that when it had been revived the documents in possession of the British Government concerning slavery in Abyssinia, concerning raids from Abyssinian into British territory, traffic across Red Sea, etc., should be sent by the British Government to the Commission.

In his reply, the Foreign Secretary assured the deputation of the personal sympathy of himself and the Prime Minister, and promised, in consultation with the departments concerned, to give favourable consideration to the proposal which they made concerning the revival of the temporary Slavery Commission.—*British Wireless.*

HUGE BLAZE OCCURS IN ANGORA.

THOUSAND BUILDINGS SAID TO BE DESTROYED.

Constantinople, July 19.

A considerable portion of the town of Angora has been ravaged by fire.

The flames, fanned by a strong wind, caused the destruction of over a thousand shops and houses.

The number of dead is unknown, but so far six bodies have been found in the debris.

Mustapha Kemal is personally directing the operations of the firemen.—*Reuter.*

COAL INDUSTRY PARLEY.

THE PREMIER MEETING BOTH SIDES.

London, July 19.

The conversations of the Government with the miners and coalowners regarding conditions in the coal industry are being continued.

The Prime Minister to-day received representatives of the Miners' Federation and has arranged to meet the coalowners again next Tuesday.

The contact will continue during the Parliamentary Recess.—*British Wireless.*

Senders of telegrams are notified that, owing to faulty cable connexion, telegrams to and from Shanghai and beyond are subject to abnormal delay.

GENTLEMEN LOSE TO PLAYERS.

BRILLIANT BOWLING BY FREEMAN.

REMARKABLE BATTING FEATS IN COUNTY CRICKET.

HOBBS SETS THE PACE.

London, July 19.

Some of the most remarkable batting feats of the season have been accomplished during the county cricket series which closed to-day. Three batsmen in a row got centuries for Yorkshire, while Hobbs and K. S. Duleepsinhji both scored double centuries.

"Tich" Freeman brought off a brilliant coup in the most important match—the Gentlemen v. Players at Lord's—effecting a complete collapse in the Gentlemen's first innings. This was almost entirely responsible for their defeat by seven wickets.

Gloucester, Kent and Notts, the three leading teams in the county championship were not engaged, but their positions are not affected by the results.

Lancashire inflicted a ten wickets' defeat on the South Africans. No decision was reached in two matches.

The principal individual achievements were:

Batting

Hobbs (Surrey)	204
K. S. Duleepsinhji (Sussex)	202
Oldroyd (Yorkshire)	168
Croom (Warwick)	131*
Shepherd (Surrey)	131*
M. D. Lyon (Somerset)	119
Mathews (Northants)	116
Barber (Yorkshire)	114
Cox (Sussex)	105
Greenwood (Yorkshire)	104*

*Not Out.

Bowling.

Freeman (Players)	8 for 41
Tyldesley R. (Lancs.)	7 for 52
Geary (Leicester)	6 for 27
M. J. C. Allom (Surrey)	6 for 51
Iddon (Lancs.)	5 for 34
Rhodes (Yorkshire)	5 for 41
Mayer (Warwick)	5 for 56
Dennis (Yorkshire)	4 for 18

WON ON FIRST DAY.

Gentlemen Outplayed at Lord's.

The Players beat the Gentlemen by seven wickets at Lord's—the most important meeting of these representative sides—and the game was as good as won on the first day, when Freeman, the Kent and England bowler, tempted eight men to disaster. It is Freeman's finest performance of the season. He took 8 wickets for 41 runs, the Gentlemen being dismissed for 138.

On a wicket playing tricks, the Players gained a lead of 115 on the first innings, their last wicket falling at 253.

Batting a second time, the Gentlemen gave a far better display, compiling 310, but this left the Players requiring 196 to win, and these were knocked off with the greatest ease for the loss of only three wickets.

A BIG VICTORY.

Heavy Scores at the Oval.

Surrey defeated Somerset by an innings and 158 runs at the Oval. Hobbs giving one of his most delightful displays, and making his highest total of the season. Incidentally, in the last two innings in which Hobbs has figured, the famous idol of the Surrey crowd has scored 354 runs for once out!

Somerset batted first and were sent back for 163, M. J. C. Allom taking 6 wickets for 51 runs.

Surrey replied with 555 for 4 wickets! Hobbs hit 204, and his partnership with Shepherd was productive of the greatest number of runs. Shepherd made 131 not out.

Requiring 393, Somerset never looked like avoiding the innings defeat. M. D. Lyon made a courageous effort scoring 119 in quick time, but he could not get a partner to stay and the innings closed at 234. Allom took 5 wickets for 79 runs.

LEICESTER'S ADVANCE.

Capital Victory Over Derbyshire.

Leicester, who signalised their development of real form by

(Continued on Page 7.)

ARMS REDUCTION FAVOURED.

JAPAN LEAVES PRELIMINARIES TO U. S. & BRITAIN.

HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

Tokyo July, 19.

The Cabinet session to-day was largely devoted to a discussion of limitation of armaments, following Baron Shidehara's report on the subject.

It is understood authoritatively that the main points of policy agreed upon at this meeting or previously fixed are substantially as follows:

1.—Japan is most willing to participate in an Arms Conference seeking a positive reduction, not merely limitation.

2.—Japan is ready to leave the venue and other preliminary details to the Anglo-American discussion.

3.—Japan does not desire to be the host of such Conference.

4.—Japan will support the simplest possible form of the "yard stick."

It is learned that the Tokyo Government has convinced Baron Matsudaira and Mr. Debuchi that it has been apprised of all Anglo-American disarmament developments and is fully satisfied to allow the early stages of the discussions continue along present lines.—*Reuter.*

PRAYA BATHING FATALITY.

BODY OF VICTIM NOT YET RECOVERED.

The police have now received details concerning the bathing fatality which occurred yesterday and which is briefly reported elsewhere.

It appears that, while bathing with a number of boys in the harbour, near Blake Pier, Chan Shu, (30) living at 69, Connaught Road Central, got into difficulties and disappeared out of sight before assistance could reach him.

After a vain search, in which boatpeople in the vicinity assisted, the unfortunate man was given up for lost. Wan Tse-ming, a lad of 18, who lives in the same house as the deceased, went to the Central Police Station where he reported the tragedy to the Inspector.

The body has not been recovered.

AFGHAN OUTRAGE REPORTED.

AMUNALLAH SUPPORTERS STRANGLED.

Pashawar, July 19.

It is reported that Hidayatullah, a step-brother of ex-King Amunllah, and three other sympathisers of the deposed ruler have been strangled at Kabul.

A section of the Afridis has joined the Waziris in support of Nadr Khan.—*Reuter.*

U.S. WATCHING DRUG TRAFFIC.

INSPECTORS FOR FOREIGN PORTS.

Washington, July 19.

Six new Inspectors have been assigned to foreign ports to investigate all shipments of narcotics to the United States.

Five of these are being posted to European ports and the other to Shanghai.—*Reuter's American Service.*

GRANT FOR AMERICAN FRUIT-GROWERS.

TO OFFSET DAMAGE CAUSED BY STATE.

Washington, July 19.

President Hoover intends to recommend Congress to grant compensation to the Florida citrus-growers for damage occasioned by Federal activities for the extermination of the Mediterranean fruit fly.—*Reuter's American Service.*

Bulls and Inners

From the Office Butts.

These are days when milk producers skim the correspondence columns.

Talking of golfing "lies," many an argument has been started by a player shouting "Fore" when he took five.

Reporting the departure of the French airmen from Canton, a contemporary says "It is believed there was a slight hitch." Maybe the plane wasn't up to the scratch.

We notice that a racehorse has been named "After-Dinner Speaker." Runs a risk of being disqualified for boring.

The other day we noticed an economy hint on how to make a chicken go a long way. Judging from the toughness, some of the local varieties feel as if they'd gone round the New Territories a few dozen times.

What with the inoculation craze, lots of local doctors are now making their mark.

One of the horrors of the new war will be that recruits may be drilled by an amplified talking film showing a close-up of the Sergeant Major.

Speaking of milk, it is probably the fatty content which makes the lean content.

This stockingless craze is all right;
For without them one can't see the holes.
Though it must be a terrible plight,
To be jolly well covered in moles.

The Bateman cartoon is yet to be drawn depicting the patent sea-water distilling plant erected in a private house on the Peak.

Declarations
. . . . . Water short.
Conversations
. . . . . Overwrought.
Preparations
. . . . . Water sought.
Conservations
. . . . . Come to naught.
. . . 'Cause it rains!

It is wrongfully alleged that some of last week's increase in our reservoir was provided from the tears of the Water Emergency Committee.

Keep your temper when the temperature is high;
For it doesn't help a bit to moan and sigh.
If you're very temperamental,
Make it quite experimental,
Not to care a continental—
Why not try?

Keep collected when *your* temperature is high;
Do not think because it soars you're bound to die.
If you think it's influenza,
Try and laugh *a la* cadenza,
And you'll very quickly mend sir—
Why not try?

The report that the Government is considering the laying of a golf course at Tytam is, we understand, premature.

In its "Water Reflections," a contemporary says "the short-sighted policy of the past seems to have begun from the very beginning." We understand it is not likely to cease until the very end.

The heavy rains have enabled the newspaper writers to throw cold water on the Government scheme to charge for metered supplies.

"Water levels," says a headline. Does it?

Lovelorn:—We fancy that driving with one hand is a good way to see stars.

Home papers tell of a Russian Count who has been married no fewer than twenty times. It's wonderful how anxious some women are to take the count.

If all we're told is true, kissing now goes by flavour.

Wimbledon's lady champion seems able to win games just as she pleases, says a sports writer. Helen wills it, so to speak.

A reader says he thinks some of these occupants of "The Poets' Corner" ought to be sent to gaol. The difficulty, however, would be to make the punishment fit the rhyme.

"A club secretary," we read, "always has to be thinking up something new for members." A sort of de-vice President?

Miss Vane: I know he was talking to you about me. Now, wasn't he?
Miss Spite: Well, yes.
Miss Vane: I thought I heard him remark that I had a thick head of hair.
Miss Spite: Partly correct. He didn't mention your hair, however.

It's said the motor-car has come to stay, but just try to park yours for an hour or so in Pedder Street.

The week's contrast:—Kowloon gets a full supply of water free, and the Peak gets a fool supply and has to pay for it.

The way our rescue tug skimmed the water the other day was enough to make any Kausing.

From those films:—"Love is like a photograph—it takes a dark room to develop it."

Looks as if the whole Colony is on rations. In the midst of the water famine, we are informed that there is a shortage of Cadet barristers.

There's buffalo milk,
And pigeon's milk,
And nanny goat's milk as well.
There's cocoanut milk,
And Magnesia milk,
Though the last has a funny smell.
There's the milky whey
And the milky way,
And whisky and milk for the spineless;
But the best of all the milk I say—
Is the milk of human kindness.

Peak residents don't like being rated on the high water mark.

Following rumours of free typhoid inoculations, an Aberdonian intends sending in to Government his bill from a local *medico for the cost of a couple punctures.*

Seems as if Ramsay Mac is going to wind up the British watch on the Rhine.

According to a naturalist, the nightingale drinks more than any other bird. Possibly this accounts for its liquid notes.

Though when driving, an ice may be grand;
Don't forget there's a law in the land,
You may go slow on Monday,
Or speed on a sunday—
As long as it's not in your hand!

The way some people get mystified is a plane mystery.

Members of the Y.M.C.A. seem to have a grievance against mystery flyers who interrupt their breakfast.

One advantage about water reflections is that they are necessarily a bit blurred.

The *China Mail* assures its readers that Manchuria is a part of China, and Siberia a part of Russia. There is nothing like making sure.

This Canton blood and Iron society should prove a police tonic.

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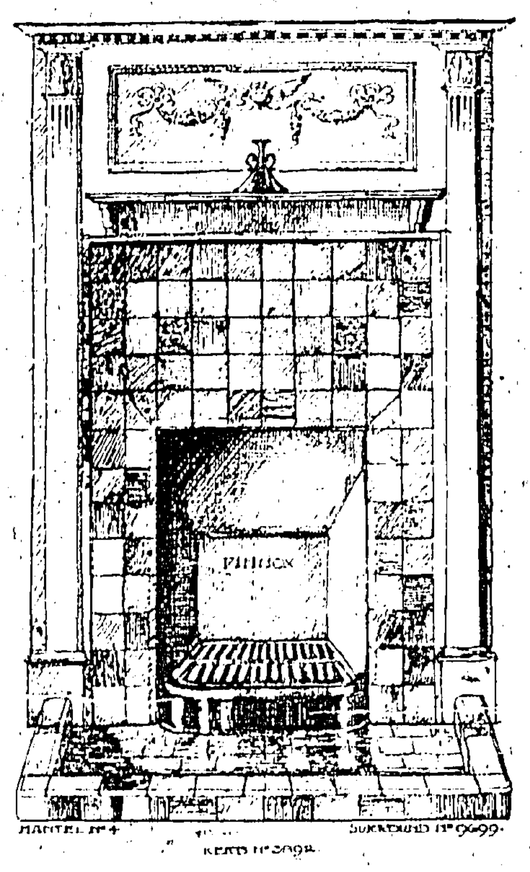

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LOCAL ESTATES.

CONSUL'S WIFE LEAVES HONGKONG PROPERTY.

Mrs. Fanny Isabel Layard, late wife of Mr. Raymond de Burgh Money Layard, formerly H.B.M. Consul at Honolulu, Kobe and Manila, left estate in Hongkong to the value of $46,800. Mrs. Layard died at 22 Campden Grove, Kensington on November 22, 1928, and appointed her brother, Major General Henry Jenner Scobell and her brother-in-law, Captain William Wheat Waring, as executors and trustees.

A certified copy of probate of the will has been granted to Mr. D. J. Lewis, solicitor, of Hongkong, the attorney of the trustees who, under the will, receive a legacy of £25 each free of duty.

The will also authorises bequests of £100 to the two god children of the deceased, Mary Mellony Waring, and Katherine Mellony Isabel a Court. The rest of the estate is held in trust for her two daughters. The net value of the personal estate in Great Britain is £6,722.

Fatshan Merchant's Will.

Wu Mow Ting, commonly known as Wu Jim-pak, who died at 131 Hongkong Road, Tientsin, on January 10, 1928, left estate in Hongkong to the value of $250,700. Letters of administration have been granted to the Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, attorney for the executors and trustees. The latter are the first and third sons of deceased, Dr. John O'Malley Irwin Pan Ze-shing of Tientsin and C. H. Yang of Peking.

Chiu Po-king, a merchant, who died in Fatshan, Canton, on July 13, 1928, left local estate of $91,200. Under the will his widow is appointed sole executrix and provision is made for the division of the estate when all sons and daughters of the deceased are married or when his youngest son reaches age. The estate is then to be divided into four parts, one going to charity and the other three to the sons of the deceased.

Banker's Estate.

Julio Cecilio de Souza Botelho, late of 339 Nathan Road, died intestate on January 18, 1929, and letters of administration have been granted to Alvaro Alberto Botelho. The local estate is sworn at $1,600.

Tong Tsun, banker and money changer, late of Kongmoon and also of 114 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, died intestate at Kongmoon on June 2, 1913. Letters of administration of the estate, which amounts to $10,000 in Hongkong, have been granted.

Wong Tat-foo, alias Wong Yik-sam, retired merchant, of 21 Conduit Road, left local estate of $57,300. Probate of the will has been granted to the executors, his two sons.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CHINESE RESIDENT.

The sympathy of his many friends will be extended to Mr. Wong Kwong-tin in the death on Thursday evening, at his Kowloon City residence, of his father, Mr. Wong Tin-cheung, at the age of 89 years.

Mr. Wong Kwong-tin is the fifth son of the late Mr. Wong Tin-cheung, who with his many years' residence in this Colony and his many business connexions here had a large circle of friends and was highly esteemed by his compatriots.

Owing to the absence of one of the sons of the late Mr. Wong Tin-cheung at Chefoo, it is understood that the funeral will not take place until this son returns to the Colony.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Dairy Farm Milk.

[To The Editor of *Hongkong Telegraph*.]

Sir,—I am obliged to Mr. Stevenson for his unequivocal replies to my question and only regret that he prefaces his remarks with the words "Lacteal still persists in asking questions," etc.

Mr. Stevenson has, however, only answered a question which after all, is a secondary one. Correspondence in the newspapers in Hongkong has the tendency to degenerate into irrelevant discussion of side issues and in most cases the original point is lost sight of.

This correspondence was initiated by me in order to elicit a statement from Mr. Manuk on the two following points:

(1.) Is it a fact that the milk sold by other dairies in the colony contains more fats than Dairy Farm milk? If so (2) Why cannot the Dairy Farm supply milk similarly rich in fats?

Mr. Manuk initially admitted that the milk supplied by other dairies contained more fat, but alleged that it was adulterated with buffalo milk; later on, when "Bull" completely refuted the possibility of such adulteration Mr. Manuk now says that he doubts whether it is a fact that other dairies can supply richer milk unless they have special breeds of cattle, etc.

Surely a company like the Dairy Farm should know the quality of milk its competitors are supplying—at any rate now that the question has been raised it is a simple matter for them to get a few bottles of milk from the better class Chinese dairies and compare it with their own.

If the Dairy Farm milk is as rich in fats as other milk then perhaps Mr. Stevenson will explain why Mr. Manuk made his original statement that importance should not be attached to the "cream line."

The long quotation Mr. Stevenson gives from Dr. Harston's book seems to me hardly relevant to the points at issue, especially as I consider that Dairy Farm milk is not what it used to be twenty years ago when Dr. Harston's book was written. At that time the Dairy was not such an "up to date" establishment as it now is.

Baby Welfare attributes ulterior motives to me. I leave it to you, Sir, to assure him that I have no relationship whatsoever—neither social, matrimonial, financial or official—with any dairy other than the Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.

Baby Welfare takes exception to the words "diluted down"—if I am wrong in a technical sense I plead ignorance, but I think any layman would use the same expression and any layman would understand exactly what I mean. If he takes exception to the word "down" I admit that it is redundant, but I must remind him that this correspondence is on the "Cream Line" and not on rhetoric, otherwise I can point out a dozen rhetorical, grammatical and logical mistakes in his letter.—Yours, etc.,

"LACTEAL."

L. E. BASTO
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AN ARMS SENTENCE.

SIX MONTHS IN GAOL AND DEPORTATION.

Appeal of Enoch Binks, aged 70 years, against the sentence of six months' imprisonment and deportation to England imposed by Consul General Affleck sitting as Judge in the British Consular Court in Tsinanfu, Shantung Province, on June 26, when charged with trafficking in arms and ammunition was dismissed by Judge G. W. King O.B.E., in the British Supreme Court, Shanghai, after a full day's session.

The appellant is an old resident of China, having spent over 35 years in this country, most of it in the north. Until the Nationalist Government came into power, in 1925, he was very affluent and had done extensive prospecting in coal and other minerals. He had invested very large sums of money in certain coal mines in Paoshan near the Kinochow-Tsinan railway, but, after the political turmoil in 1925 and the prevailing lawlessness in Shantung he was unable to continue the work in connexion with coal mining, and took up residence in Tsinanfu where he has many Chinese and foreign friends and is generally well respected. It was alleged that Mr. Binks had been concerned on one occasion during the residence in Tsinanfu in an arms traffic case tried by the Consular authorities there and sentenced to a gaol term and deportation from China. Against this decision he appealed to the British Supreme Court.

Attorney Paul Urban defended the appellant.

Basis For Appeal.

Mr. Urban contended that the witnesses on the basis of whose evidence the very heavy sentence had been inflicted were not properly sworn and that therefore their statements should not be valued much; that his client was refused the prerogative of calling witnesses on behalf of the defence; that his client was not told that he could give evidence; and that he was not duly cautioned by the Court.

Mr. Mossop cited many instances from contemporary and former records to show that the trial of Mr. Binks in the Consular Court was perfectly in order and endeavoured to prove to the Court that the decision of the Judge of the British Consular Court in Tsinanfu was not only quite right, but also perfectly adequate, considering the fact that trafficking in arms and ammunition, which in China are a contraband, is a very serious offence.

Arguing on behalf of his client, Mr. Urban submitted that the order for deportation was an extremely hard one on his client who had reached the ripe old age of 70 years, and that he had large stakes in mining properties in Shantung which would automatically be lost to him if he were to go away from China at this juncture. He further asked the Court to bear in mind that Mr. Binks had left England in 1890, and if he was deported now he would arrive in the home country as a vagrant and that there was no doubt at all that his health also would be affected adversely.

CONSULAR CHANGE.

MR. MURAKAMI APPOINTED TO HAMBURG.

Among the passengers on the N.Y.K. liner Kaga Maru which arrived in port on Thursday are Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Natividia for Hongkong, and Mr R. A. Beavan for Yokohama.

The Kaga Maru left here for Japan yesterday, those on board including Mr. Y. Murakami, late Consul-General for Japan in Hongkong. Mr. Murakami has just been appointed Consul-General for Japan at Hamburg but is now on furlough.

The local Japanese Consulate is now under the charge of the Vice-Consul, Mr. Y. Nonomura, who will act as Consul-General until one has been appointed for Hongkong.

"Appetisers."

At this time of year, when everybody feels more or less jaded and out-of-sorts, there is a tendency to stimulate the enfeebled appetite by means of cock-tails, 'aperitives' and unaccustomed foods. The result is that the judicious use of a laxative at intervals is more essential than ever, so that the digestive tract may be cleansed and kept in working order.

Pinketts are superlatively good for this purpose. Not only do these dainty little laxatives ensure daily intestinal regularity, but they aid the appetite and digestion, dispel bilious attacks and sick headaches, keep the liver active and the system cool and clean.

Chemists everywhere sell Pinkettes, at 60 cents the vail.

MANDARIN YELLOW
The New Duofold Pen with flashing Black Tips

Mandarin Yellow—long secluded among Oriental Art Objects—now is given the world in the Parker Duofold Pen, and Duofold Pencil to match.

This rare and exotic color was found by Geo. S. Parker in a vase amid an art collection in the Far East. He brought it to America, and The Parker Pen Company reproduced it in Parker Permanite—the lustrous material that they now use instead of rubber for Parker Pen and Pencil Barrels.

They make these Permanite Duofold barrels in 3 handsizes—Over-size, Junior and slender Lady Duofold. And in 5 jewel-like color combinations—Jade, Lacquer-red, Lapis Lazuli Blue, Black and Gold—and now Mandarin Yellow—all with smart black tips.

But don't depend on color only—look for "Geo. S. Parker" on the barrel if you want the genuine Duofold.

Sole Wholesale Agents:
Dodge & Seymour (China), Ltd.
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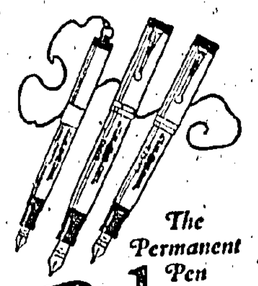

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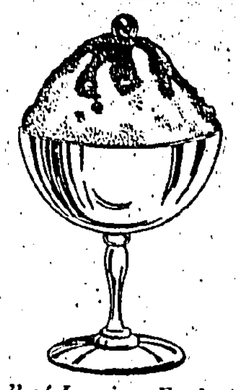

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RICH WITH PURE CREAM FROZEN TO PERFECTION
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often leads to extreme weakness, even consumption. SCOTT'S Emulsion builds the body, enriches the blood, aids digestion and leads to increased weight and better health. Ask for

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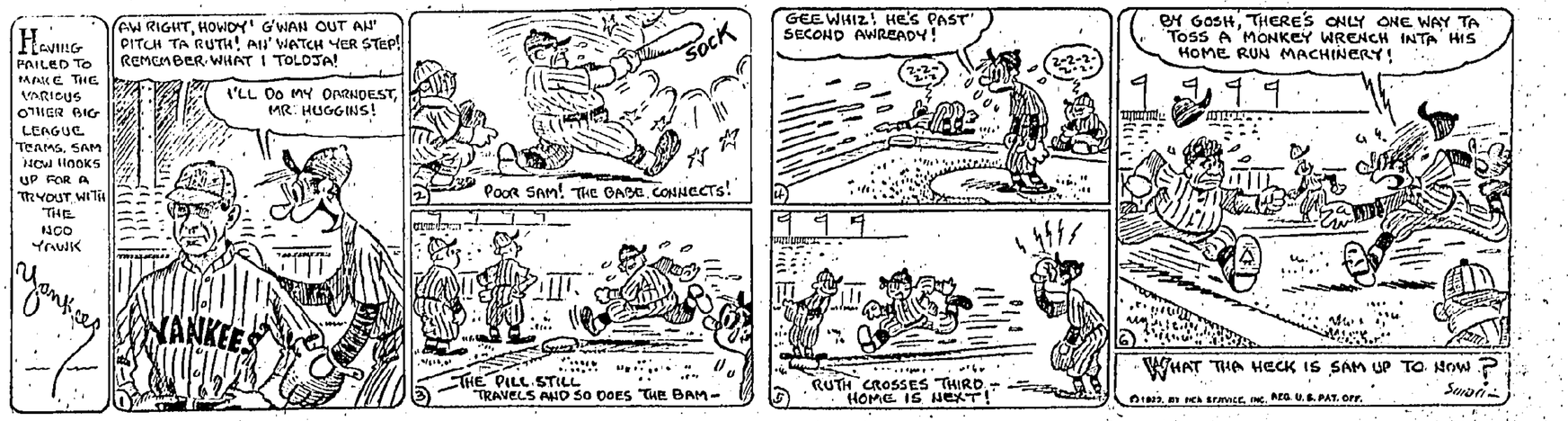

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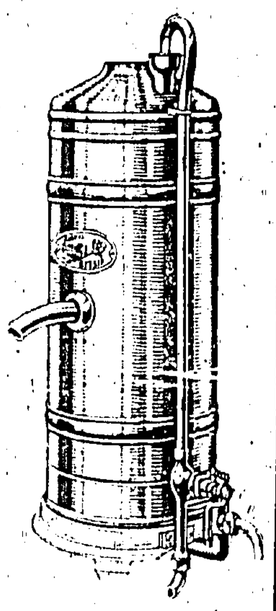

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PLYMOUTH GIN

OBTAINABLE. EVERYWHERE.

RAIN-MAKING.

HONGKONG AND OTHER EXPERIMENTS.

Referring to the severe drought in Hongkong (now happily broken by rainfall), when Air Force pilots, acting in consultation with the Observatory, dropped powdered kaolin on the clouds, in the hope of persuading them to shed rain, with most meagre results, the Meteorological Correspondent of the *Observer* says:

This should not be surprising, in view of the scanty measure of success that has attended similar experiments in the past. From the earliest times man has sought in vain to master the elements; rain-making was among the feats essayed by primitive magicians, whose usual practice was to mutter incantations from mountain-tops; at a later stage explosives were often employed with the object of "shattering the clouds;" and, finally, the resources of modern chemistry and aviation have been called into play.

It is only within quite recent years that the basic physical facts of rainfall formation have become well understood. Meteorologists are now agreed that thermo-dynamical cooling, brought about by the vertical movements of air masses, can alone produce the necessary condensation of water vapour. Nature operates to this end through the medium of a vast and extremely complex heat engine, in which the circulating fluid is the atmosphere, with its moisture drawn from the ocean, and the furnace is the sun. Her processes are conducted on so gigantic a scale that man's mightiest efforts seem by comparison puny in the extreme. To bring down the trifling amount of one-hundredth of an inch of rain over an area of one hundred square miles, a body of air containing 650,000 tons of water vapour has to be raised from the earth's surface.

Spraying of Liquid Air.

The methods adopted by would-be rain-makers appear, in most instances, to ignore the fundamental cause of the precipitation of moisture from the atmosphere. Since the Great War, which, for all its unparalleled expenditure of explosives, is not known to have altered the course of Nature's phenomena one whit, efforts to turn clouds of water by sheer concussion have been almost abandoned. M. Angot, head of the French Meteorological Service, showed that in the most favourable circumstances possible it would need the detonation of 21,750 tons of melinite to produce a single millimetre of rain over a square mile.

Instead, modern experiments are chiefly directed to the supplementing of nuclei available for the condensation of water vapour from air by the admixture of highly-ionised gases, electrified sand, or certain chemicals. Spraying of liquid air at the cloud level has also been tried, with a view to lowering the temperature there well under saturation point. There are meteorologists who believe that when clouds are nearly, but not quite, ready to condense their moisture into rain the process may be urged forward by the application of suitable chemical or electrical stimulus, and this is presumably the view held by the authorities at Hongkong Observatory. The apparent success that has occasionally attended similar experiments elsewhere does not fall outside the range of coincidence, however, and in England efforts to cause showers by such means during the great drought of 1921 failed completely.

No Effect from Krakatoa.

No upheaval yet produced by human agency can be ranked in the same category as Nature's convulsions. When we consider that even the greatest volcanic eruptions, such as those of Asama, in 1783, and of Krakatoa, just a century later, had apparently no more recognisable effect on rainfall than had the Great War, though they were audible several thousand miles away, and for months filled the whole world's atmosphere with dust particles well suited to act as nuclei for condensation, we are led to doubt whether man has ever, of his own volition, called forth one drop of water from the skies.

Kaolin.

The languid, princely ladies and gentlemen one finds in Eastern paintings and embroideries apparently engaged in gazing into emptiness, are, we are told by experts, really enjoying the delicate pleasure of watching the clouds.

This employment, says an *Evening Standard* writer, is being revived in the Hongkong district with some modern amplifications. The shortage of water is so acute that airplanes have been sent up to drop powdered kaolin on the clouds in the hope of producing rain. It is disappointing that the results are but meagre. A little control of the weather would be of so much greater use to us than most of our modern inventions.

Kaolin is a fine white clay used in making porcelain, and, occasionally, paper. It derives its name from the Chinese Kao-ling, which is the name of hills near Kingtih-chin in Chiang-hsi.

MUZZLING PRESS.

CHIANG KAI-SHEK AND U.S. CORRESPONDENT.

Peking, July 10.

Newspaper men in this country, whatever their nationality, must toe the line or get out. Freedom of the press is a basic principle of the Kuomintang but since the party's accession to power as the ruling force in China a year ago it has been pushed very much into the background.

Until recently the restrictions imposed by the Nanking government had been confined more or less to Chinese language papers and to foreign owned journals published in the treaty ports. The former are compelled to submit page proofs to the local "public safety bureau" for censorship before publication and any news unfavourable to the government is rigidly blue-pencilled. Papers which criticise the Nanking regime are closed down as soon as the government gets to hear about it. Two foreign papers—the American *North China Star* at Tientsin and the Shanghai *North China Daily News*, leading British organ in China, have been banned from the mails during the past six months.

Foreign correspondents here, who have watched with concern Nanking's attempt to muzzle the nation's press, now are taking a more personal interest in the question as a result of the Chinese government's action in demanding the deportation of Hallett Abend, Peking correspondent of the *New York Times*, on the ground that he has been guilty of "criminally fabricating" news about China.

In a strongly worded note to the American Minister here, Mr. John Van A. MacMurray, the Chinese Foreign Minister, Dr. C. T. Wang, declares that his government is determined "to take appropriate action against those newspapers and correspondents in China whose libellous or seditious publications tend either to engender distrust in the mind of the Chinese people or unjustly estrange foreign opinion from China." Dr. Wang alleges that Mr. Abend has abused this country's hospitality and, in view of his "repeated libellous and seditious writings," the Foreign Minister is constrained to request that he be deported.

An Ambitious Wife.

Judging from the excerpts from Abend's despatches quoted in the note, personalities are involved more than politics. It is known that Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Nanking generalissimo, was deeply offended by this passage in an article which the *New York Times* published last December:

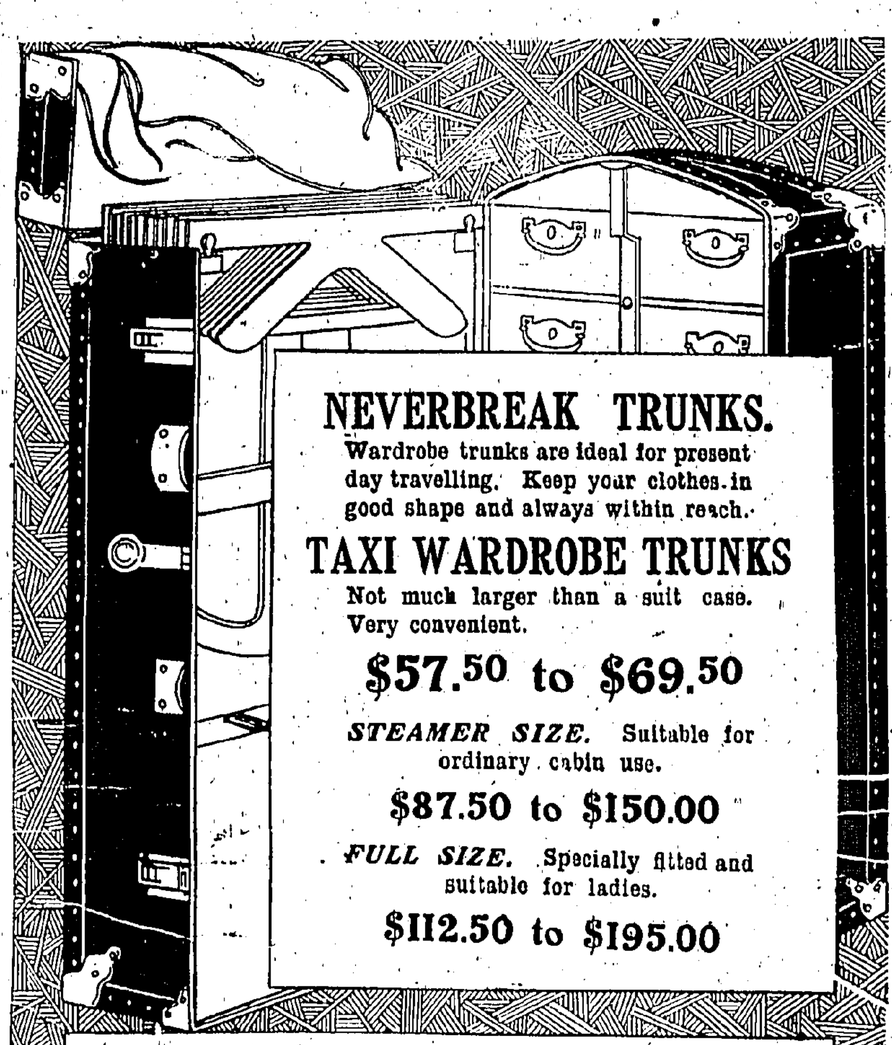
"Soong Mei-ling, General Chiang's wife, is blamed for the general's present hunger for power, and so universal is the habit of placing the blame for the present trend of events at her door that even in the bazaars of Peking it is a commonplace when grievances are discussed to end the discussion with what has almost become a proverb: 'If Mei-ling were at the bottom of the Yangtze then China would suffer less.' So evident is it that Chiang Kai-shek and his ambitious wife are aiming at the attainment of supreme power that all of their adherents are now cynically referred to by the Chinese as the 'royal family' and the one-time hero of the revolution, erstwhile 'George Washington of China,' is even more unpopular than the despots he ousted from power."

Another article credited to Abend quotes Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, the young governor of the Manchurian provinces, as declaring that the nation has been betrayed by the present Nanking leaders, whom he has said to have termed "rotten to the core," and that a clean sweep is the only remedy for *such intolerable conditions*. The note says that Chang has categorically denied this statement in a telegram expressing complete confidence in the national government.

That Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is determined to ostracise the *New York Times* man was shown last week during the visit here of a party of American newspaper men who are touring the Far East under the auspices of the Carnegie foundation. Along with other foreign correspondents Abend had been invited to various official entertainments arranged in honour of the visitors and a number of Chinese officials had accepted invitations to a cocktail party at his home. Chiang Kai-shek, who had arrived in Peking for a military conference, got to hear about it and gave orders at once that Abend was not to be admitted to any of the official functions, nor were Chinese officials to attend his cocktail party.

In point of fact the American Minister lacks authority to deport any American citizen from this country and it is expected that he will refer the Chinese Government to the United States court for China in case it wishes to carry the matter further. Meanwhile Abend is being denied the use of the telegraphs and the *New York Times* may have to choose between withdrawing him from China and transferring him to Shanghai, where the cable facilities still remain in foreign hands.

WARDROBE TRUNKS.



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FULL SIZE. Specially fitted and suitable for ladies.

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HOSPITALS

Victoria Hospital
Matilda Hospital
Alice Memorial Hospital
New Tung Wah Hospital
Nursing Home, Canton

OTHER BUILDINGS

Repulse Bay Hotel
Mountain Lodge
Pallonjee House, Canton
Stubb's Road Garage
Police Station, Sham Shui Po
Oriental Hotel, Canton
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FIRSTLY. All systems are designed by experts thoroughly acquainted with local conditions and requirements.

SECONDLY. All work executed by our own staff, thereby eliminating scamped work caused by sub-letting.

THIRDLY. We do not interest ourselves in so called "cheap" jobs. All systems being designed to reduce maintenance charges to an absolute minimum.

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25 WORDS — ONE DOLLAR

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TUITION WANTED.—English & French lessons, conversational practice desired by German gentleman already well advanced in both languages. Write Box No. 543, care of "Hongkong Telegraph.

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WANTED. Immediately for six months, expert lady stenographer. Apply Secretary, P.O. Box No. 22.

WANTED. Experienced TYPIST for addressing envelopes and filling in names and addresses on letters. None but those capable of neat and accurate work need apply. Write Box No. 544, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

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FOR SALE.—On Broadwood Road, 3 roomed BUNGALOW. Write Secretary, Post Office Box No. 22.

"PEAK MANSIONS."

SITUATED within Two Minutes' Walk from the Tram Station and overlooking the Southern Side of the Island. Ready for Occupation.

Five-Roomed and Six-Roomed APARTMENTS.

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Recommended for many years by Government Civil Hospital, Peak Hospital, etc., and by all the local doctors.

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TO BE LET OR SOLD.

55 The Peak, lately occupied by Dr. Harston and adjoining the Peak Hospital. Unfurnished. Convenient, comfortable and cool. Six rooms and Dressing room. Four bathrooms, hot and cold water. Modern sanitation. Gas and Electric Light. Use of Tennis Court. Suitable for a Mess of five, or could be easily divided to suit two couples. Close to Tram Station and Motor Road.

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PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET.—OFFICE in Asiatic Building. Apply to the Secretary.

TO LET or FOR SALE.—On Broadwood Road, two semi-detached 5 roomed HOUSES, with tennis court and garage to each house. Write Secretary, Post Office Box No. 22.

TO LET.—No 14, Knutsford Terrace, Kimberley Road, Kowloon, 5 roomed HOUSE with tennis court and view of harbour. Apply Mr. Seu Kon Chi. Exchange Building (3rd floor).

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—At Fanling (in On Lok Village), Furnished or Unfurnished, 4 Roomed HOUSE with Garden and Garage. Moderate Price. Apply Kwong Sang Hong, Ltd., 250, Des Voeux Road Central.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

VICTORIA PRIVATE HOTEL, HANKOW ROAD, KOWLOON, rooms with full board from $95, to $130, per month, double rooms for 2 persons with full board from $180 per month, daily rates from $4 per day, European management. Tel. K.377.

New Advertisements

CHURCH NOTICES.

To-morrow the Eighth Sunday After Trinity.

LOCAL SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 21st July, 1929. Eighth Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Children's Service, 10 a.m. Sunday School in Peak School, 10 a.m. Mattins, 11 a.m. Preacher: The Rev. A. D. Stewart Headmaster of St. Paul's College. Holy Communion, 12 noon. Evensong, 6 p.m. Preacher: The Dean.

Union Church, Hongkong, Sunday. 21st July, 1929. Sunday School, 10 a.m. Morning Service, 11.00 a.m. Preacher, Rev. F. C. Young. Hymns, 133, 724, 146, 152. Evening Service, 6.00 p.m. Preacher, Rev. F. C. Young. Hymns, 323, 553, 526, 683.

First Church of Christ Scientist, Macdonnell Road, below Bowen Road Tram Station. Sunday Services, 11.15 a.m. Subject "Life." The Sunday School is held on Sunday Mornings, at 10 o'clock. Wednesday Evening Meeting at 5.30 p.m. Reading Room at above address open Tuesday and Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Monday and Thursday, 5.30 to 7 p.m. The Public is cordially invited to attend the service and visit the Reading Room. Branch of The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ Scientist, in Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

The funniest thing about spring hats is some of the hats they spring.

Lammert's Auctions

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on MONDAY,
the 22nd July, 1929,
commencing at 11 a.m.

At No. 10, Carnarvon Building, Kowloon,

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

(Catalogues will be issued).

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

On View from Sunday, the 21st July, 1929.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions from The Special Manager, The Instone Banking Corporation, Ltd. (in Liquidation), to sell by Public Auction

on MONDAY,

the 22nd July, 1929, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at the premises of The Instone Banking Corporation, Ltd., (in Liquidation), No. 25, Des Voeux Road, Central

A Quantity of Office Furniture. Comprising:—

Desks, Steel Filing Cabinets, Typewriters, Table Fans, Cabinets, Armchairs, Copying Press, Table Lamps, Clocks, Adding Machines, Tables, etc., etc.,

Also

Three Safes;

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 18, 1929.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on WEDNESDAY,

the 24th July, 1929
commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Miscellaneous Goods,

comprising:—

Carpets, Raincoats, Ladies' Shoes, Silk Handkerchiefs and Scarves, Ladies' Dresses, Socks, etc., etc.,

On View from Tuesday, the 23rd July, 1929.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

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NEW SHAW PLAY IN POLAND.

MORE PHILOSOPHY THAN POLITICS.

Polish newspapers comment uncommonly favourably on the first production in Warsaw of George Bernard Shaw's new play, "The Apple Cart."

"A series of most brilliantly witty dialogues, which fascinate and captivate the audience's attention from beginning to end," is one description.

The third act is mentioned as the best, the second being somewhat impaired by the scene between King Magnus and Orinthia, while the first is rather too long.

Nevertheless, these faults are set off by the admirable construction of the play.

As the leading motive of the play is to shatter belief in modern political systems, especially Socialism, it is thought strange that Shaw, who is regarded in Warsaw as one of the spiritual fathers of the British Labour party, should write such a play.

It becomes evident (say the Poles) that Shaw is, above all, a thinker and a philosopher, and not a doctrinaire.

GIRL SMOKERS ON TENNIS COURTS.

PLAY WITH CIGARETTE BETWEEN LIPS.

Should girls smoke while playing tennis?

This piquant problem has succeeded the barelegs controversy, and is causing concern to the committees of a number of Belfast clubs.

Many girl players, it is stated, think nothing of lighting up during a set and playing with a cigarette between their lips.

Can't Do Both.

"We are seriously considering bringing in a rule forbidding smoking on the courts," said the secretary of a big City club. "A girl cannot possibly smoke and play good tennis at the same time. Even the most habitual men smokers draw the line at that."

An official of another club said that smoking on the courts was confined to a few eccentric women.

"While we don't intend bringing in a rule banning smoking," he said, "I think good taste will ensure that it soon stops."

MRS. MOTONO

HAND & ELECTRIC MASSAGE

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POST OFFICE NOTICE

In view of the uncertainty of the situation in Manchuria no mails are being forwarded via Siberia until further notice.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
U.S.A. (Seattle 29th June), Canada, Japan and Shanghai and Europe via Siberia (London 29th June)	Pres. Jefferson	July 20.
Shanghai	Alipore	July 20.
Calcutta and Straits	Takliwa	July 20.
Straits	Hakusan Maru	July 21.
Manila	Pres. McKinley	July 22.
Canada, (Victoria B. C. 4th July)		
U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai	Emp. of France	July 22.
Shanghai and Amoy	Han Yang	July 22.
Japan	Aki Maru	July 23
Calcutta and Straits	Nam Sang	July 23.
Amoy	Tilawa	July 23.
Japan and Shanghai	Suwa Maru	July 20.
U.S.A., (San Francisco 28th June) Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Pres. Monroe	July 27.
Japan and Shanghai	Porthos	July 30.
Saigon	Athos II	July 30.
Australia and Manila	Tanda	August 5.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

For:	Per	Date and Time.
Straits	Lyeemoon	Sat., July 20, 2.30 p.m.
Bangkok	Bintang	Sat., July 20, 3.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa	Alipore	Sat., July 20, 3.30 p.m.
Manila	Pres. Jefferson	Sat., July 20, 4.30 p.m.
Amoy	Kiungchow	Sat., July 20, 5 p.m.
Swatow, *Amoy and Formosa	Canton Maru	Sun., July 21, 9 a.m.
Bangkok via Swatow	Kalgan	Sun., July 21, 9 a.m.
Amoy	Kanchow	Sun., July 21, 9 a.m.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Chang Kiang	Sun., July 21, 9 a.m.
Shanghai and Japan	Hakusan Maru	Mon., July 22, 10.30 a.m.
Sandakan	Hinsang	Mon., July 22, 1.30 p.m.
Swatow	Hydrangea	Mon., July 22, 2.30 p.m.
*Wei Hai Wei via Swatow	Huichow	Mon., July 22, 3.30 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America and *Europe via Victoria B. C.	Parcels	July 22, 5 p.m.
	Registration	July 22, 5 p.m.
	Pres. McKinley	Tues., July 23.
	Letters	8.30 a.m. (Due Victoria B. C. 12th Aug.)
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	Tues., July 23, 1 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Idomeneus	Tues., July 23, K.P.O. Registration 1 p.m. Letters 1 p.m. G.P.O. Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m. (Due Marseilles 23rd August.)
Rabaul	Bremerhaven	Tues., July 23, 2.30 p.m.
Manila	Emp. of France	Tues., July 23, 3.30 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., *Canada, C. and S. America and *Europe via San Francisco and *Europe via Siberia	Siberia Maru	Tues., July 23. Registration 5 p.m. Letters 6 p.m. (Due San Francisco August 10.)
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island	Aki Maru	Wed., July 24. Registration July 23, 5 p.m. Letters 24th, 8.30 a.m. (Due Thursday Island, 5th August.)
Amoy and Japan	Namsang	Wed., July 24, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow	Kwai Sang	Wed., July 24, 10.30 a.m.
Swatow	Shantung	Wed. July 24, 12.30 p.m.
Haiphong	Canton	Wed., July 24, 1.30 p.m.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Tean	Thurs., July 25, 9.30 a.m.
Amoy	Liangchow	Thurs., July 25, 3.30 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	Fri., July 26, 1 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Suwa Maru	Sat., July 27, K.P.O. Registration July 26, 4.30 p.m. Letters 27th 9 a.m. G.P.O. Registration 27th 8.45 a.m. Letters 27th 9.30 a.m. (Due Marseilles 26th August).

*Superscribed Correspondence only.

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WHITE OR ASSORTED COLOURS. ½ DOZ.
$1.00 Box.

Ladies' Fancy Handkerchiefs, 1 doz. $1.00 Box.

Children's Rompers 90 cts. & $1.25 each.

Assorted Bath Soap $1.00 dozen.

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Fairy Soap $1.00 dozen.

Tea Spoo s 10 cts. each.

Kitchen Knives 20 cts. each.

Gold Dust Scouring Powder $2.00 dozen tins.

Can Openers 10 & 20 cts. each.

Clothes Pegs, 3 Dozen 20 cts.

Snow Flake Biscuits $1.55 tin.

Washington Soda Biscuits $1.55 tin.

Washington Graham Crackers $1.45 tin.

Hershey's Cocoa, ½ lb. 30 cts. tin.

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Simply delicious

THINK of it. A bowl of Fruit Salad smothered with rich, fresh cream. Doesn't it appeal to you as just the thing for a hot day?

And if you keep a tin of Nestle's Pure Thick Cream in your store-cupboard you can have this appetizing dish at any time with the assurance that the Cream is always fresh.

Let us send you a copy of the booklet "*The Cream of Creams.*" It is full of new and easy recipes. We will gladly post your copy free if you will send us your name and address.

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NESTLE'S CREAM

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have just received a shipment of—

Opera Top Shetland Vests, also Corsets.

Vests from $2.75
Corsets from $5.00

Call and see these at **PAMELA** Adjoining St. Francis Hotel.

JOHNSON WAX Polish

Paste or Liquid

Polishes and Restores the Lustre of FLOORS, FURNITURE, PIANOS, LINOLEUM, WOODWORK and AUTOMOBILES

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EASES BURNING and SWEATING FEET.

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

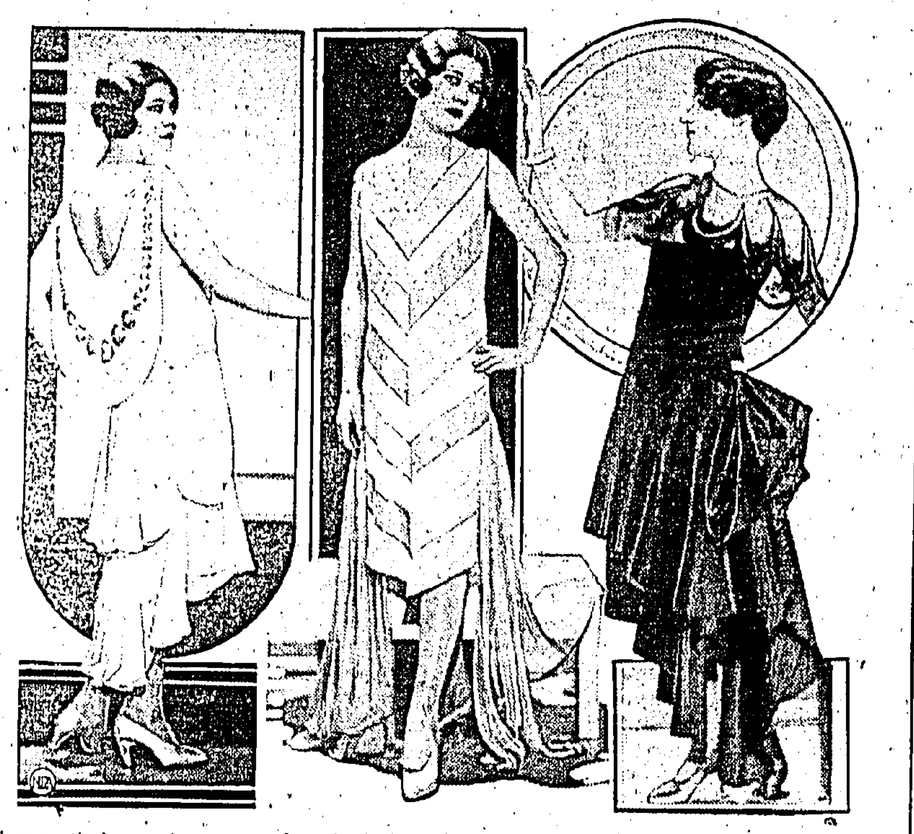
13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Tel. C. 1877.

WOMAN'S WORLD

FOR OUR LADY READERS.

Three Chic Gowns for Evening Dances.



When youth dances in summer moonlight, her costumes should express the beauty of the occasion, the lilt of her spirits and embody the feeling of her young years.

Madame Tollmann, of Paris, has created three smart evening gowns for young women that fulfill every requirement. Each has some distinctive way of flaunting its youthful spirit in a very pleasing manner.

'Tis not fabric alone nor yet colour that creates the impression of happy youth. The cut has much to do with it.

* * *

Left—In a lovely little pale pink mousseline de soie gown Madame Tollmann develops a semi-princess line with a swaying skirt of two circular tiers that follow the down-in-the-back hemline, all scalloped on the edge to further create the impression of rhythmic motion.

The front neckline of the bodice is sweetly rounded in a modest manner while the back is cut lower, with an original touch in its use of a loose cape collar. This swaying collar is embroidered in strass and three shades of pink bugles, all darker than the dress itself.

* * *

Centre—For the girl who wears yellow, Madame Tollmann uses both sides of beautiful satin-back crêpe to fashion an original little gown that points its stripes of both the shiny and dull sides of the fabric. From the hipline full panels fall to fashion dainty little trains that float as its young wearer dances.

* * *

Right—Some girls yearn for their first black dance frock, feeling that it gives them a sophisticated charm. Madame Tollmann uses black poult de soie and makes a little gown with two such youthful touches that it becomes almost demure in spirit rather than sophisticated.

First, she makes a detachable black net bertha, embroidered in black jet bugles, that is cut a little deeper in the back and fastens tight to the collar line. Second, she cuts the skirt in tiers and makes a huge pouf on the longer side. This is caught with a sparkling buckle of diamonds and pearls.

Printed Materials.

IN MANY WONDERFUL COLOURINGS.

Now that printed materials are so favoured by Fashion, and no woman's wardrobe is complete without frocks of figured silk and ninon, the beautiful fabrics printed by hand afford a delightful and interesting study.

There are exquisite brocades in a variety of designs, and rich uncrushable printed velvet, both of which would make enviable evening cloaks. An unusually lovely pattern mingles peacock's feathers with the old-world garden honesty in richly-blended colours. There is a handsome Batik broche georgette, dyed in rainbow tints with Tyrian dyes. Two and a quarter yards of it would make a desirable bridge coat at a cost that is comparatively small.

Supple tinsel brocades, that drape effectively and make up into charming evening gowns and cloaks, are available in a variety of colourings. For garden parties there are printed georgettes in soft, alluring shades with never a single harsh note.

Printed crepe-de-Chine, Wandel silk, and Shantung are other materials that can be had in blendings of all the delightful colours.

Sungleam is an alluring material with an exquisite sheen, that makes effective evening cloaks or cloak linings. One unusually striking example, hand-printed upon brocade, is dyed so as to have the semblance of a lame thread intermingled.

Athis crepe and Heros crepe are Merton printed dress materials. The latter would be a boon to a woman who travels, for it is uncrushable, and requires no ironing. Uncrushable printed voiles and silk and wool mixtures are other attractions.

New Coat Material.

There is a new fine woollen material for winter coats that is effectively hand-printed, and a wool marocain hand-printed in an old Paisley pattern that also makes delightful coats. Imbra crepe is another light-weight woollen uncrushable material that should appeal to the traveller.

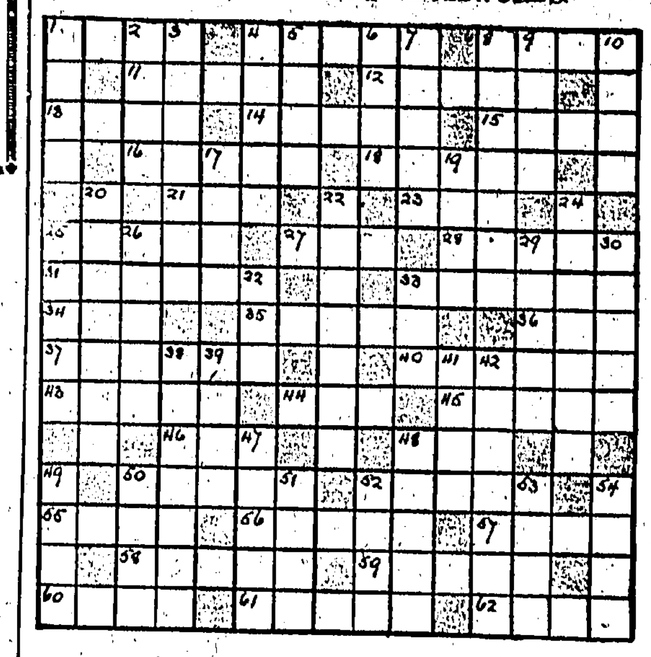
Today's Recipe.

TOMATO TOAST WITH CHEESE.

Four slices of bread, ¾ cup milk, 1 egg, 2 tablespoons butter, 2 tomatoes, cheese, salt and pepper, paprika.

Cut bread in slices about ½ inch thick. Beat egg until light with milk, a little salt and ⅛ teaspoon pepper. Dip each slice of bread in egg mixture and place on a well buttered baking pan. Dot with bits of butter and place one-half of a tomato peeled and cut in two slices on each slice of bread. Dust lightly with salt and cover each slice of tomato with thin slices of cheese. Sprinkle with paprika and bake in a hot oven until the bread is lightly browned and the cheese melted. Serve at once.

OUR NEW BRITISH CROSSWORDS.



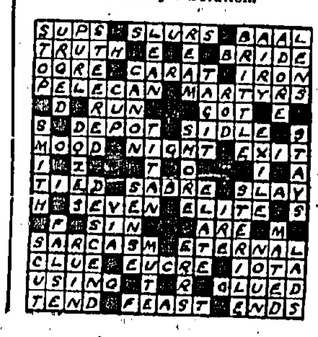
Across

1 Fit of peevishness.
4 Corrupt gains.
8 Cleave.
11 Combating-ground.
12 Possessor.
13 Ornamental staff.
14 Think.
15 Large town.
16 Limits.
18 Tapestry.
21 Owing.
23 Equipment.
25 The populace.
27 Small.
28 Pertaining to law.
31 Wandered.
33 Want.
34 Fit.
35 Proportion.
36 Era.
37 Sharply.
40 Harvest.
43 Succeed.
44 Charge.
45 Occasions of festivity.
46 Insane.
48 Soft food.
50 Gives over.
52 Sharpen.
55 Period of time.
56 Green-room in a theatre.
57 Wander.
58 Demolished.
59 Primitive boats.
60 Kind of muslin.
61 Talked enthusiastically.
62 Collection of horses.

Down

1 Hunch.
2 Truth.
3 Liberty.
4 Goblin.
5 Taps.
6 Baptismal vessel.
7 Twitch.
8 Narrates.
9 The rainbow.
10 Plaything.
17 Scheme.
19 Heap.
20 Opens again.
22 Ardent.
24 Barge crew.
25 Male duck.
26 Companions.
29 Very tall person.
30 Side glances.
32 Parched.
33 Domestic animal.
38 Expressing number.
39 Guide.
41 At a distance.
42 Relates.
47 Put off.
48 Famous kind of violin.
49 Pal.
50 Twist.
51 Washing substance.
52 Wither.
53 Position.
54 Condition of perpetual enmity.

Yesterday's Solution.



MILITARY EXPENSES.

REDUCED BY $1,500,000 A MONTH.

Canton, July 19.

As already reported this month military expenditure is being reduced from $4,500,000 a month to $3,000,000. In August another reduction will be made, from $3,000,000 to $2,500,000. Beyond that, all may not be clear sailing, the writer has heard, for the problem of how to make further cuts will be more difficult.

General Tsoi Ting-kai is due for promotion. Now a "lui tseung" or brigade commander, he is to be given charge of a full division. This means that he will start advertising for recruits to bring his command up to divisional strength.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

It is reported that the Commander-in-Chief at Canton, General Chan Chai-tong, in order to lessen the burden of the people, has proposed to fix military expenditure at not more than $2,500,000 a month, as the first amount in the retrenchment programme, instead of $3,000,000. In regard to disarmament, it is expected that after August 1, definite steps will be taken in this matter.—*Canton News Agency.*

LETTER GOLF.

All you need in letter golf to form a real wild west POSSE is one HORSE.

H	O	R	S	E
P	O	S	S	E

1.—The idea of letter golf is to change one word to another and do it in par, a given number of strokes. Thus to change COW to HEN, in three strokes, COW, HOW, HEW, HEN.

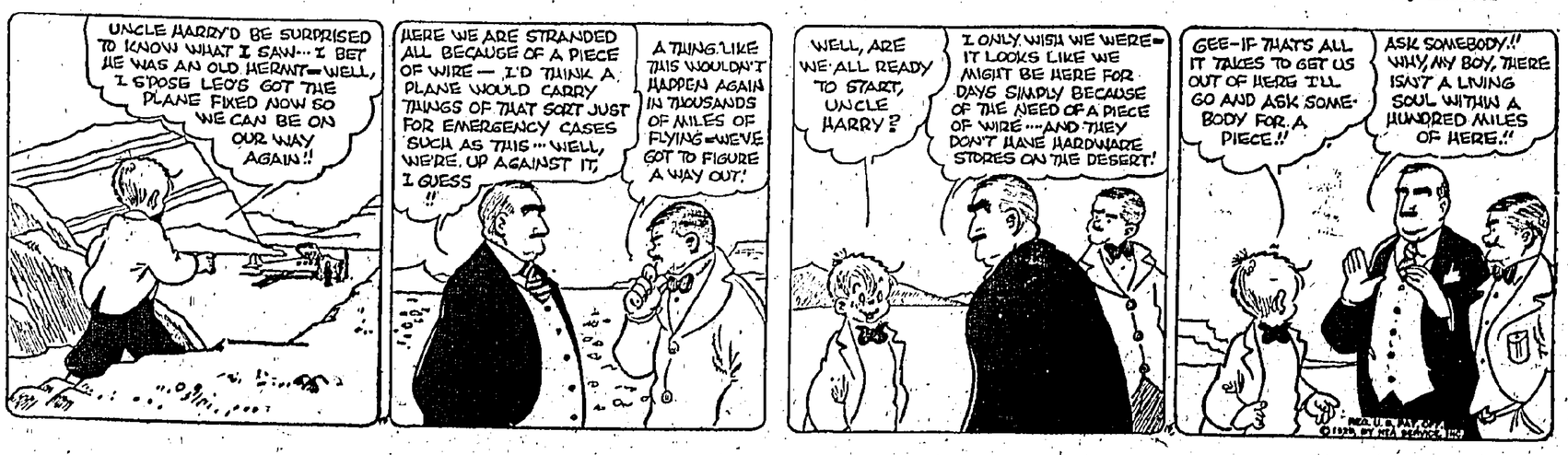
2.—You can change only one letter at a time.

3.—You must have a complete word, of common usage, for each jump. Slang words and abbreviations don't count.

4.—The order of letters cannot be changed.

One solution is printed on another page.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS — Little Does Uncle Harry Know — By Blosser



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Prepared from our own special formula, flavoured with real fruit essences and the finest Eastern spices. Unequalled by any similar product throughout the world.

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CALIFORNIAN ORANGES
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The only brewed Ginger Beer in the Far East.
A Popular Favourite!

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Aerated Water Manufacturers.
Phone C. 436.

NOW ON SALE

The New Victor Records

For JULY

Including Two New Musical Masterpiece Albums

C-4 "Trial by Jury - - - - - *(Gilbert & Sullivan)*.
(Sung by D'Oyly Carte Opera Company)

M-51 "Quartet in A Minor" *(Schumann, Op 41, No. 1)*
(Played by Flonzaley Quartet)

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Chater Road.

LANE, CRAWFORD'S

FANCY DEPARTMENT

is now showing

a Good Selection of

COLLARS, CUFFS, TIES and BOWS

DIAMENTE TRIMMINGS

BELTS AND BUCKLES

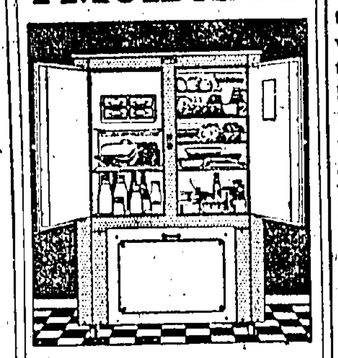
ETC.

GROUND FLOOR FOR HABERDASHERY

Lane, Crawford, Ltd.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET YOUR

FRIGIDAIRE



THERE ARE DOMESTIC MODELS OF FROM FOUR TO EIGHTEEN CUBIC FEET STORAGE CAPACITY.

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OVER

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DODWELL & Co., Ltd.

Sole Distributors
HONG KONG & S. CHINA

The Hongkong Telegraph.

SATURDAY JULY 20, 1929.

SHING MUN DELAY.

We cannot help think that a great deal of time was wasted in the Legislative Council Chamber on Thursday in the discussion of the resolution put forward by Sir Pollock, urging that the permanent measures advocated by Mr. Henderson for increasing the Colony's water supply be proceeded with and completed as soon as possible. Not that the subject was not one of the greatest importance. It was. But the debate seems to have degenerated into something approaching a wrangle over the point whether the specific schemes outlined by Mr. Henderson should be endorsed, or whether the Council should merely emphasise the desirability of expediting such plans as were considered necessary. In the final resort, an emasculated form of Sir Henry Pollock's motion was agreed to, this being in such general phraseology as to amount to practically nothing tangible or satisfactory. Official remarks during the debate, regarding the financial aspect of the question, leave us with a fear that the second section of the Shing Mun scheme may be greatly modified but we can only hope that this inference does not represent the probabilities.

So much has been said recently regarding the delay in carrying out the Shing Mun scheme that we had hoped the Government would have seized the opportunity to state the facts and explain the whole position. Instead of doing that, however, the Colonial Secretary appeared to be at some pains to refute the implication that there had been any real delay. The facts, however, are against that contention. Everybody knows that even the first portion of the scheme, let alone the second, was held up by the Government after considerable progress had been made. But the public has never been told why. It might have been at Thursday's Council meeting if the Government had been perfectly frank in the matter. This interregnum, unfortunately, does not appear to have been utilised for the purpose of working out the details of the second section. Thus it comes about that to-day we are informed that this latter section is still in "a somewhat hazy condition." There can be no question of the officials concerned being engaged on more important projects. The explanation is that the whole work was stopped. That there has been delay is further established by the fact that so long ago as October, 1925, the Secretary of State agreed to the details of the second section of the Shing Mun scheme being worked out, "as it is obvious that this will be required before long in any case." Yet in July, 1929, the Government has to admit that the project is still "under consideration," and detailed proposals cannot yet be submitted to the Secretary of State. Even so, we cannot see what possible objection the Government could have had to agreeing to the proposal by Sir Henry Pollock that the scheme, whatever its actual details might be, should be "proceeded with and completed as soon as possible." After all, it must not be forgotten that the project emanated from the Government, and that general approval was given to it in Council as far as October, 1923.

Government delay being established, it remains to be added that the whole blame cannot be laid on Government shoulders. The Unofficial members of Council must bear their share of the opprobium also. They are the representatives of the public on the Legislature, and it ought not to have required a water famine, with the attendant objectionable tank-and-bucket system, to have spurred them into an enquiring and inquisitive frame of mind. It is not as if they have not been reminded from time to time, by Press comment, of the urgency of making adequate provision for the Colony's water supply. We ourselves very early in 1927 expressed our grave concern at the Government's decision to hold up the Shing Mun scheme, and on several occasions since then we have stressed the importance of this project. We are still firmly convinced of the necessity of proceeding with the whole scheme, cost what it may. Financial considerations ought not to stand in the way, for the cost of work of this character can continue to be met by loan. Any idea of again interfering with the completion of the Shing Mun scheme should be once and for all abandoned, for in the years to come with our increasing population we shall surely need all the water we can secure.

The Rhineland.

The older parties in the House of Commons appear to have been taken clean out of their stride by the Labour Government's methods: even Mr. Churchill has been shaken from his normal equilibrium. But the speed of their progress—which is causing the greatest worry to the conservative Tories—is the very thing which, within bounds, appeals most favourably to the ordinary observer. They have succeeded beyond all expectations in framing schemes for combatting the unemployment problem, and they have already laid down the general principles of the policy to be adopted in dealing with the main issues in the foreign field. The main point, however, is that having once made up their minds, the Government are determined to go forward without delay, and we do not think there can be well-sustained accusations of over-haste. Mr. Henderson is now pressing strongly for the speedy holding of the Final Reparations Conference, a clearance which is long overdue, and there are strong hopes that the beginning of next month will see the interested nations at work. Inseparable from this problem, is another of the greatest importance to Europe, the total evacuation of the Rhineland. It is gratifying to learn that the British Government will strongly press for complete withdrawal with all possible speed, an official statement issued last week-end putting the British attitude as highly as this: "The British Government will be greatly disappointed if a few days after the assembly of the conference, it will be impossible to announce that the Allies are proceeding to early evacuation." The continued presence of alien troops on German soil is little short of a European anomaly. It need hardly be pointed out that when Germany was admitted to the League of Nations on an equal footing with the rest of the great Powers it must have been acknowledged that the time for exceptional treatment was long past. Even the last Government realised this quite well, but at the slightest suggestion of pressure they fell back upon the Treaty of Versailles, as if, whatever its clauses, it could condone a situation which the passage of time proved to be wrong. Sir Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Baldwin favoured evacuation but thought it inexpendient to press their views on France. Mr. Henderson and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will be more energetic.

DAY BY DAY.

THE MORE A MAN FOLLOWS NATURE, AND OBEDIENT TO HER LAWS, THE LONGER HE WILL LIVE. —*Hufeland.*

***

The name of Mr. J. H. Bottomley has been added to the list of Authorized Architects.

***

The usual morning mail for Macao will not be despatched on the 25th and 26th instant.

***

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Robertson have returned to the Colony and are now residing at No. 5 Bungalow, Repulse Bay.

***

The silk forwarded from Hongkong by the Empress of Russia on the 26th June arrived in New York (St. John's Park), on the 17th July, having been 21 days in transit.

***

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. N. L. Smith to be Head of the Sanitary Department and Register of Births and Deaths in addition to his other duties.

***

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, of Hedsor View, Maidenhead Court, Maidenhead, left estate of the value of £54,781, with net personalty £54,357.

***

It was reported to the police yesterday that Lau Mui (19) a boatgirl, attempted to take her life by throwing herself into the harbour from the sea-wall near Douglas Wharf. She was rescued, and handed over to the police.

***

It is notified in the *Gazette* that the Ping On Bandit Insurance Company, Limited, will be struck off the Comparies Register, if it fails to obtain a certificate to commence business within two months after the publication of this notice.

***

To the list of medical practitioners there was been added the name of Dr. A. P. Guterres, of 62, Catchick Street, Kennedy Town, Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery of the University of Hongkong.

***

Two lots of Crown land are to be offered for sale at the P.W.D. on August 6th. They are Kowloon Inland Lot 2204 (area about 15,000 square feet, upset price $7,500) and Kowloon Inland Lot 2205 about 18,110 feet, price $90,550).

BRIDGE MADE EASY by W. W. Wentworth

(Abbreviations: A—ace; K—king; Q—queen; J—jack; X—any card lower than 10.)

Reading Cards—1.

Cards may be read from the fall of certain other cards in the suit which is led. When west, the leader, opens a suit, east should try to signal definite information about his holding.

The leader's partner should either encourage him to continue the suit or discourage him from doing so.

When the 7 or a higher card is played by the leader's partner, it is a signal to lead that suit again—an encouraging card.

Assume that your partner's opening lead is the spade King. You hold spades, Q 9 7 3.

Interpreting the lead, you know that your partner also holds the spade Ace and others in that suit. You should play the spade 7 which will inform your partner of the fact that you hold strength in that suit and want it continued.

Assume now that you hold spades, 7 5 3 and your partner leads the spade King.

You want to inform your partner of the fact that you do not hold strength in that suit and you should therefore play the spade 3. This is known as a discouraging card and is a signal to your partner that you cannot help him in that suit.

SNAPS & TIME EXPOSURES.

Interesting parallels in Life.

In every famous or picturesque place on earth, one encounters the earnest and industrious people who go about pointing their little round glass eye at this and that, peering for an instant into reflectors, and pressing rubber bulbs. To this end, apparently, they sail the seas and climb mountains and cross deserts, their main concern being to give their cameras a look at everything which has been considered worthy of observation. The Pyramids know them well, Mont Blanc smiles down upon them serenely across her miles of snow, and they go up against Niagara every year in tens of thousands.

To the members of this eager company it matters little what the particular object before them may be, for a camera says exactly the same thing when confronted by a herdsman's hut in the Alps that it does before the Parthenon. 'Click" is the only word in its vocabulary, and when that dry and conclusive remark has been made there seems to be nothing to do but twirl the spindle and to ask "What next?" Once the camera has passed judgment upon the Parthenon it is ready for the herdsman's hut, which it will treat with perfect impartiality and as though nothing more ambitious in architecture anywhere existed. For the eye of a camera is always utterly forgetful; it has never seen anything before.

***

Ninety-nine in the hundred of these camera conductors are content with instantaneous exposures, so that each of their glimpses at the celebrated places of the world is limited to one-fiftieth of a second—or, on days somewhat overcast, to one twenty-fifth. Now we must of course admit that the snapshot photograph is indispensable and that one's choice must often lie between it and no photograph whatever. Many significant and beautiful things go by so swiftly that a single plate or film can record no more than a moment of their passing, and we must be content with a mere memorandum of the rippling stream and the waving bough. The real reason, however, why the snapshot photograph is taken so much more frequently than that known as the "time exposure" is, simply, that it requires no skill, no experience, no patience, no taste, no artistic discernment. The snapshooter can always be sure of securing some tolerable result, and he secures it with a minimum of effort.

The whole operation of snapshooting is so mechanical that a child can perform it almost as well as an intelligent adult, and indeed the whole tribe of snapshooters resemble children in their restlessness, their delight in mere activity for its own sake, and their conviction that one thing is about as good as another. Like children again, they are so eager in pursuit of they know not what that one cannot be severe with them or even seriously wish that their energies were better employed. For not only does the snapshooter get as good results as he earns or deserves; he gets as good results as he can appreciate.

***

To more discerning eyes, however, the earth is not an affair of two dimensions, everywhere lighted by a broad glare of commonplace sunshine. It has depth and distance, it has shadows, and in these lie all its mystery, most of its beauty, and more than half of its meaning. The snapshot photograph shows almost nothing of this, for it is necessarily flat, superficial, devoid of subtlety, and it is usually taken in a blaze of sunshine, the least interesting and the least revealing of all lights. One might say that although the snapshot can record facts it is powerless to show their value and significance.

The taking of photographs in the open air by time exposure, on the other hand, is not a purely mechanical process. Here one is something more than a mere thumb pressing a rubber bulb. One choses his point of view carefully, studies the lighting and estimates the shadows, considers effects of proportion and balance somewhat as a painter does in working out his composition, and determining the size of opening and the length of exposure in connexion with all these things. Here in other words, there is scope for taste and expert knowledge, even for artistry. The great advantage of the timed picture is that it gives shadows their due importance while the snapshot avoids them as much as possible. One sometimes hears it said that California with her cloudless skies is the best country for the photographer, but the fact is that such a country is likely to produce chiefly snapshooters, unselective and unthoughtful, wholly dependent upon mechanism.

***

The application of all this to matters much more important than photography must be obvious enough. All day long and every day each one of us is taking mental photographs, and the question is important whether we take them by the snapshot process or by timing. Ninety-nine in the hundred are content with the superficial glance that records a fact—for the most part inaccurately—and ignores the fact's significance; but here and there we find a person who looks longer and more deeply, more intensely than his fellows, into everything that he sees. Never content with surface appearances, always stubbornly convinced that there is something worth finding out beneath the dull husk of the commonplace, he pauses over every sight and every experience until he has probed into its meaning or its value. Poets and thinkers, people of genius, people of exceptional ability of all kinds, are distinguished from others in this way, that they take their mental pictures by time exposure. This is what Wordsworth was doing when he "gazed and gazed" at the field of daffodils dancing beside a Cumberland lake, and this, too, was what John Keats did when he stood for a few moments before a certain Grecian urn. Such people may be naturally slow in their mental processes, as Wordsworth was, or their thought may have the lightning speed that amazes us in studying Keats, but their results may be much the same if each one knows the speed of his film, so to speak, and adjusts his time accordingly.

***

Perhaps the injustice and the falsity of snapshot thinking, to apply a term to it which it does not deserve, is seen most clearly in the estimates it tries to make of human beings. John Smith, for example, is a college professor, and he belongs, therefore to a type concerning which the snapshooters think that they are fully informed. They assume that all college professors are pedantic, forgetful, impractical, and dreamy, and so they attribute all these characteristics to Smith. They save time and effort in doing so, and are entirely satisfied with their results. John Smith himself, who is the very opposite of a pedant, entirely practical and efficient, may reasonably complain, however of such summary treatment. Every human being is entitled to be photographed by time exposure.

Not only every human being but every object to the world is too complex and too mysterious for a cursory inspection to discover its value. The forest, the tree, the single leaf of the tree, must be looked at long and many times, with an unrelenting intensity of gaze, before we can see it in any true sense as it is. Those who are determined not to be fobbed off with surface appearances must have what Emerson, speaking of Carlyle, once called "devouring eyes." They must understand what Flaubert meant in telling the young Guy de Maupassant to walk down a certain street if necessary a hundred times until he had seen everything in it that anyone had ever seen and then to walk down it again until he had discovered something that only he could see. Such is the method of the time eposure, which does not pause at the superficial facts but pierces to meanings and to values. Such has always been the method of those who have truly seen the glory of this various world and have helped their fellows to see it.—I.P.S.E. in the *Christian Science Monitor*.

MR. A. J. COOK AND THE GOVERNMENT.

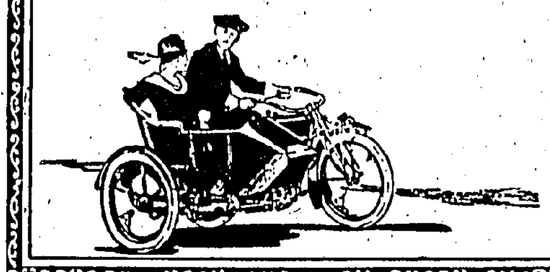
THREATENED CRISIS IN THE COALFIELDS.

"The Miners' Federation have no desire to harass a Labour Government, but the present intolerable conditions, and the danger facing us of another lock-out at the end of this year, compel us to deal at once with the situation," declared Mr. A. J. Cook, the miners' secretary, at Hinkley recently.

"It is not the desire of the miners," Mr. Cook added, "that they and their industry should once again come into the picture immediately a Labour Government is returned, but the condition of the mineworkers and the industry compels attention at once.

"Hence our decision to meet the Government representatives, not to threaten or coerce them, but to discuss the whole situation, in view of the pledges given, and the programme agreed upon.

"We wish more particularly to prevent a crisis, that would be a calamity at the end of this year."



MOTORING
SUPPLEMENT

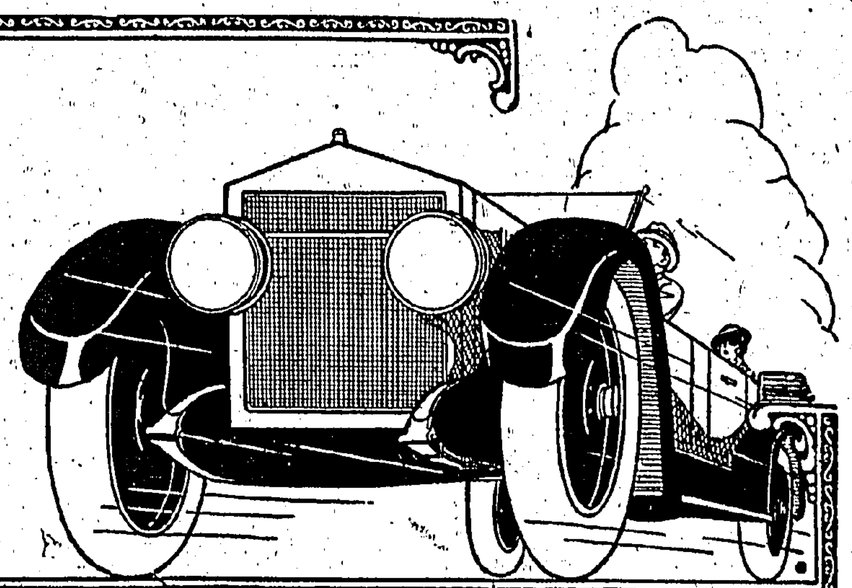
OF

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

SATURDAY, 20th JULY, 1929.

Being The Official Organ of

THE HONGKONG AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.



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all kinds of
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SPARE PARTS

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Brakelining. Hand jacks
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&c., &c., &c., &c.

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and
"LUCAS"
storage batteries
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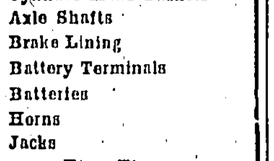


ALL COLOURS KEPT IN STOCK AS WELL AS THE NEW FORD SHADES.

Arabian Sand, Dawn Grey, Niagara Blue and Gun Metal Blue.

N. S. MOSES & CO., LTD.,
Sole Agents.

300 M.P.H.

Engineer's Claim.

STEER CAR BY RADIO.

Declaring that he has designed a racing car which will be steered by an invisible beam from a radio transmitter, Mr. P. C. Amhurst Villiers, a young English engineer, aims to capture the world's speed record on Daytona Beach in 1931.

The car is to have eight wheels, all directly driven, he states, and it will weigh 4½ tons. The motor is to develop 3,000 h.p., giving a guaranteed speed of 300 m.p.h., and a maximum of 400 m.p.h.

COURTESY COMPLEX.

Selfish Women Drivers.

The feminine motor driver's "courtesy complex" is responsible for a large number of motor accidents, in the opinion of Mrs. Tipton, a police-woman of Florida (U.S.A.).

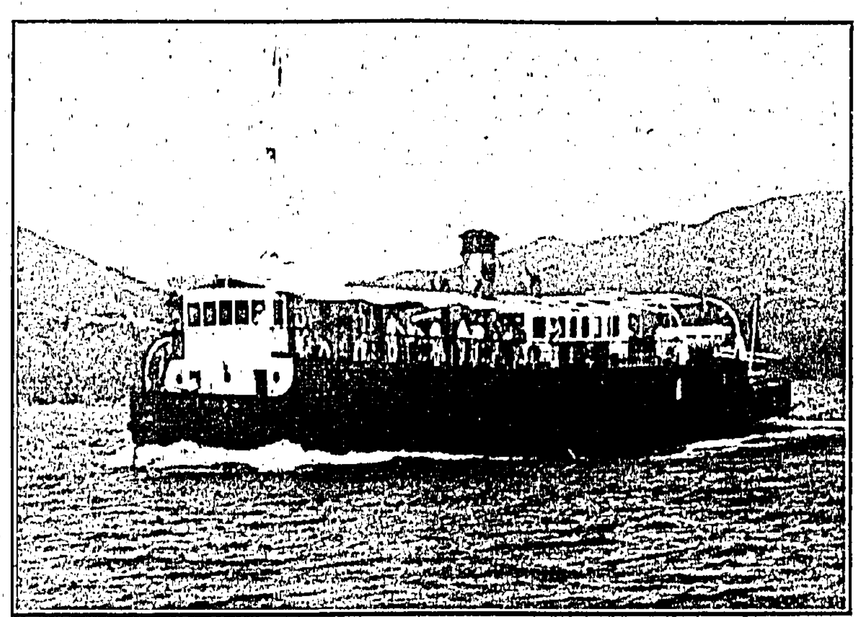
"The woman at the wheel feels that she is entitled to certain privileges, traffic laws or no traffic laws, and she is going to have them," says the policewoman.

"She cuts corners, ignores traffic signals, and makes pedestrians jump for their lives. Yet most of the serious car accidents are laid to the man driver, for only about 15 per cent. of fatalities involve women drivers.

WAS HIS FIRST?

At the University of Maryland is housed an awkward steam-propelled automobile. It is the work of Dr. W. E. Aiken, a former professor at the university, who is said by many to have been the pioneer in such vehicles in America.

INCREASED TRANSPORT FACILITIES FOR CHEUNG CHAU.



On Tuesday, the 16th July, a successful trial was carried out on the "Sun Chau," built to the order of The Hongkong and New Territories Ferry Co., Ltd. by The Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co. of Hongkong, Ltd. Representatives from the Owners, Harbour Department, Builders and Machinery Agents were present.

The "Sun Chau" is designed for the Cheung Chau Ferry service and was recently launched at the Taikoo Dockyard by Mrs. G. F. Hole.

General Description.

The vessel is 120'0" between perpendiculars, 23'6" beam and 10'0" moulded depth, and has one complete deck with long bridge. Built to scantlings approved by the Hongkong Government, the vessel is designed to carry 300 passengers. Electric light is fitted throughout, and all the necessary life-saving appliances as required by Government have been supplied and fitted. On trial the vessel proved herself to be an efficient craft.

Machinery.

The propelling machinery, supplied by Dodwell and Co., Ltd. consists of a twin set of Gardner Full Diesel, Crude Oil Engines, each developing 152 B.H.P. at normal rating. Each engine is complete with its own circulating pump, bilge pump and air compressor.

As the engines are of the direct reversing type, transmission reversing gears are dispensed with, the shafting and propellers being driven direct through clutches.

An auxiliary set and electrically driven general service pump are included amongst the engine room equipment. The auxiliary set comprises a 7 H.P. Gardner Semi-Diesel Engine driving an air compressor and a Lancashire Dynamo of 4½ K.W. for the general lighting of the ship.

The main engines impressed by their steady running under all conditions of load and by the ease with which they reverse, for manoeuvring the whole operation from full ahead to full astern, occupying a matter of a few seconds. In addition they are capable of starting from dead cold without preheating of any nature. They are the first Gardner Full Diesel Marine Engines installed in Hongkong and judging by the trial, when a mean speed of over 11½ knots was easily attained, this type of engine should prove very popular, especially for harbour work, where constant stopping and starting is the rule.

Enjoy the Summer

ON A—

HARLEY DAVIDSON

350 c. c. Side or Overhead Valve
THE NEW
500 c. c. Single
THE FAMOUS
750 c. c. Small Twin
THE SUPER
1,000 c. c. Big Twin
(For Solo or Side-car)

ONLY A FEW LEFT!

THE GASCON MOTOR CO.

REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN ON ALL MAKES OF MACHINES.
Tel. K. 1242 2, Kwong Wah Road, Kowloon.
(Opposite The Steam Laundry)

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF SPARE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES IN STOCK.

CURRENT COMMENT

Peak Parking.

We have been requested to draw attention to the obstruction caused on Stubbs Road just below Jardine's corner, and near the bridge which spans the road at that point. Every morning a number of private cars park by the roadside even as far as the bridge itself, thus making it necessary for vehicles ascending the Peak to travel for some distance on the wrong side of the white line. Some time ago, we mentioned the fact that an accident had been narrowly averted just by the bridge, but since that time, the number of cars obstructing the roadway by parking there has increased considerably. There is really no excuse for it, because a parking space has been provided but a few yards on the other side of the bridge. There is ample room for three or four cars to park on the side road leading towards the Peak School, and we can see no objection to this being done, but they must keep off the main road as the winding nature renders it positively unsafe to park on it in the locality in question. By next week we hope to be able to report that traffic regulations are enforced on the Peak as well as in other parts of the Colony.

One-Armed Drivers.

Two particularly interesting cases have been heard recently concerning the question of driving a car with one hand. The first dealt with a member of the fair sex who drove a car whilst one hand was occupied in holding an ice-cream cone, and owing to the fact that the locality where the ice-cream was enjoyed (until a traffic officer interrupted the feast) happened to be a busy one, a conviction was registered. Such cases can only be dealt with according to the associating circumstances, for it must be perfectly clear that the mere act of removing one hand from the steering wheel does not in any way interefere with the careful driving of a vehicle. It all depends on what the other hand happens to be doing, and the mere act of holding an ice-cream cone does not appear to be particularly careless. The other case, concerning a young man whose arm encircled the neck of his fair passenger, can most certainly be held to be dangerous and we are glad to see that the traffic police are out to stop such ill-timed flirtations. There is another type of driver, very hard to catch in the act, and he is the man who removes both hands from the wheel in order to adjust the windscreen, not so much for the sake of the windscreen, but rather to impress upon those who happen to be in his car what a really clever driver he is!

Parking.

Recent traffic cases at the Kowloon Magistracy serve to emphasise the paucity of parking space in the vicinity of the Kowloon Ferry. The question is quite an urgent one, and it is to be hoped that it will be possible to devise a scheme which will provide greater space. We have so often stressed the point that provision must be made for the future, and yet very little is done. It is surely not difficult to visualise the needs of the future as far as car parks are concerned, and this refers to Hongkong as well as Kowloon. At certain hours of the day, it is frequently impossible to secure space in Pedder Street, while all adjacent stands are taxed to the utmost. The street from Queen's Pier to Des Voeux Road is still wasted under the present lack of system, although we observed two private cars the other day, which were parked facing outwards from the kerb. A Regulation should be drawn up at once making it compulsory for every vehicle to do likewise, and notice boards should be erected in order that there be no uncertainty in the matter.

HYDRAULIC VALVES.

Plungers Instead of Rockers.

NOVEL GEAR PATENTED.

A system of operating overhead valves by hydraulic plungers recently was patented by the Research Division of General Motors Corporation.

In this patent the usual mechanical rockers are displaced by two plungers operating at opposite sides of a central oil reservoir. The lifting cam of the cam shaft forces a pappet and its united plunger up into the reservoir, and the pressure thus exerted on the oil, forces down a plunger on the opposite side. To this plunger is joined the valve, which is thus forced open and held open until the cam movement releases the pressure in the hydraulic chamber.

Equalising springs are employed, but the action of a valve so operated should be almost noiseless.

RUBBER'S USE.

110 Parts in Ford.

PURCHASE EXPLAINED.

One of the reasons for Mr. Henry Ford's purchase of vast rubber areas in South America is revealed, by an examination of the rubber components in the Ford car.

In addition to tyres and tubes, there are 110 rubber parts in the model A Ford. These serve various purposes. Some are in the nature of anti-rattle devices for such sections of a car as are likely to rattle after continuous rough use. Others prevent squeaking. The engine mountings are cushioned in rubber.

Fibrous compositions for small working parts that take no strain of speed, heat, or resistance have long been regarded, because of their silence, as advantageous. Ford's use of rubber as the main component of these parts, on account of the greater durability that material affords, is another step in the evolution of rubber as an important element in car improvement.

WHOLESALE SCALE.

U.S. Car Thieves.

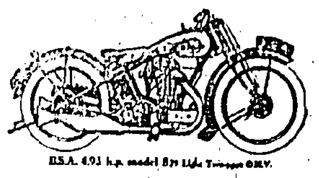
Amongst its millions, the U.S.A. houses a thriving population of car thieves.

Here are the stolen car statistics of the principal cities for the last 12 months:—Detroit, 12,336 stolen, 11,000 recovered; Chicago, 11,965 stole, 10,464 recovered; Los Angeles, 11,460 stolen 10,171 recovered; New York, 10,699 stolen, 8,900 recovered.

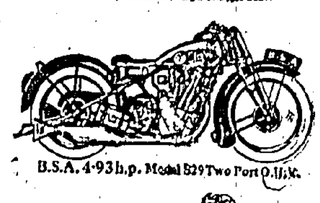
In these four cities alone, nearly 6,000 cars disappeared forever from their owners' ken.

Choose—

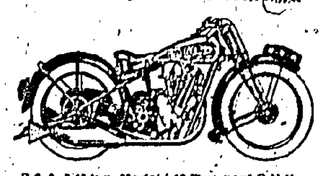
B. S. A.



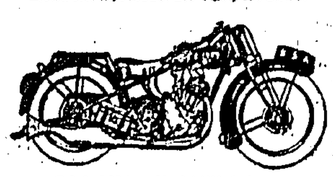
B.S.A. 4·93 h.p. model 8½ Light Twin-port O.H.V.



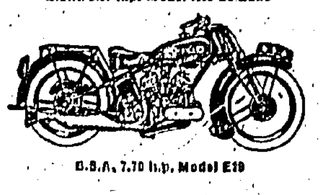
B.S.A. 4·93 h.p. Model S29 Two Port O.H.V.



B.S.A. 3.49 h.p. Model L19 Two-port O.H.V.



B.S.A. 5.57 h.p. Model H29 de Luxe



B.S.A. 7.70 h.p. Model E19

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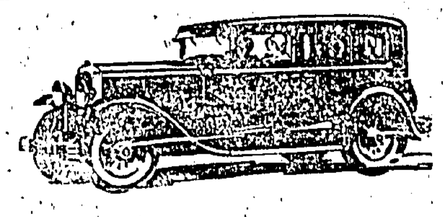

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Get behind the wheel *and* get the facts!

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Buick Motor Cars are available on very attractive Hire Purchase Terms.

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IN CASE OF BREAKDOWN PHONE—C.3193.

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CARS COMPLETELY OVERHAULED AND TUNED TO PERFECTION BY SKILLED MECHANICS UNDER

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LANE, CRAWFORD, LIMITED.

SOUTH AFRICAN CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND.

On June 2nd, the South African Cricket Team were taken on a tour of the Home Counties south of London. New Hillman Straight-Eight saloons were provided by Rootes, Ltd., the route suggested by the Automobile Association taking the visitors to Windsor, through Windsor Great Park to Ascot, across Chobham Common to Guilford, and thence eastwards past Newlands Corner with its famous view of Surrey, and through the beautiful villages of Shere and Gomshall to Dorking, Reigate, Godstone, Oxted and Sevenoaks.

The day was greatly appreciated by the team, who, as a matter of fact, have had very little leisure since their arrival in England.

The South Africans were very favourably impressed with the performance of the Hillmen Eights, to which the route chosen gave many opportunities for showing their capabilities. We are indebted to Messrs. Lane, Crawford, Ltd. the local agents for Hillman cars, for the above picture.

MOTOR 'VARSITY.

G.M.C. Institute.

TRAINS FUTURE LEADERS.

General Motors Corporation has started development of its "automotive university," or what is officially known as the General Motors Institute of Technology, situated at Flint (U.S.A.), where the Buick, Chevrolet and Fisher body plants are located.

With the growth of the corporation's personnel from an average of 46,000 during 1921 to an average of more than 208,843 in 1928, has come the necessity of developing young men to handle major executive positions and giving them the requisite technical training.

The corporation maintains the building and equipment, as well as paying the salary of the director of the institute. Outside that the institution is self-supporting, many of the students being enabled to pay their way through technical courses while holding jobs in the G.M.C. factories.

There are facilities for 2,800 day and evening school students. There are 42 members of the faculty giving their entire time to the work, and in addition 60 part-time instructors who are men from the plants qualifying as experts in certain lines. A total of 7,652 students enrolled during 1928. In March of this year there were enrolled 2,600, as follows. Engineering 500, trades 68, automative service 165, spare time 1,815. In addition to these there were 4,000 in what is known as the extension course.

Petrol distilled from coal is being tested by aeroplanes in England. The fuel is being used at the Staglane aerodrome, near London.

LINKING-UP.

Car, 'Plane Makers.

G. MOTORS IN FOKKERS.

General Motors has entered aviation by buying a substantial interest in the Fokker Aircraft Corporation.

Mr. Anthony H. G. Fokker, one of the world's leading designers and builders of 'planes, will continue to be in charge of engineering and design, and the present personnel of the corporation will be retained, supplemented by an additional staff from General Motors.

One of the benefits to aviation will be the use of the huge research laboratories of the General Motors Corporation, where engineers with inquiring minds spend thousands of pounds annually building and wrecking to answer all the "whys?" of transportation.

Others Are Interested.

The entry of General Motors into the production of aircraft is in line with previous developments. Motor car manufacturers in the U.S.A. are steadily linking up with 'plane manufacturers, because the production, assembly, testing and service methods evolved for cars will be equally useful for 'planes, and these same equipment parts may be used by both road and air vehicles.

The Ford Motor Co., was one of the pioneers of commercial aviation, and its 'planes have flown millions of miles. The Packard Co. is producing a nine-cylinder Diesel engine for aerial use; Continental Motors are also building 'plane engines, and Lycoming Motors—which is controlled by the makers of Auburn Cars—is experimenting with aero engines.

In England, the Armstrong-Siddeley Co. builds cars and 'plane engines in the same plant.

TO STOP FUEL WASTE.

Govt. Campaign Started.

SPARK PLUG MOVE.

So important is the conservation of petrol considered in the U.S.A. that the Government is carrying out an educational campaign to encourage motorists to save petrol.

To assist this campaign, the Bureau of Mines has produced a movie, entitled "The Story of a Spark Plug," which shows what happens in a motor when the spark plugs deteriorate under the great stresses to which they are subjected.

"Instead of being hot and intense, the spark of each plug gradually fails until it does not give complete combustion of each change, resulting, shows, begins to happen after about 8000 miles of use. By 10,000 miles, the spark is very weak and the plug should be replaced.

COMPULSORY INSURANCE.

First Act Passed.

In a modified form, the first Parliamentary Act compelling motorists to take out insurance policies has been passed by the State of New Jersey (U.S.A.).

The bill provides that persons who have been convicted of reckless driving, or of driving a motor vehicle while intoxicated, shall be compelled to take out insurance to the extent of £2000 for injuries to persons and £1000 for injury to property.

ACME QUALITY

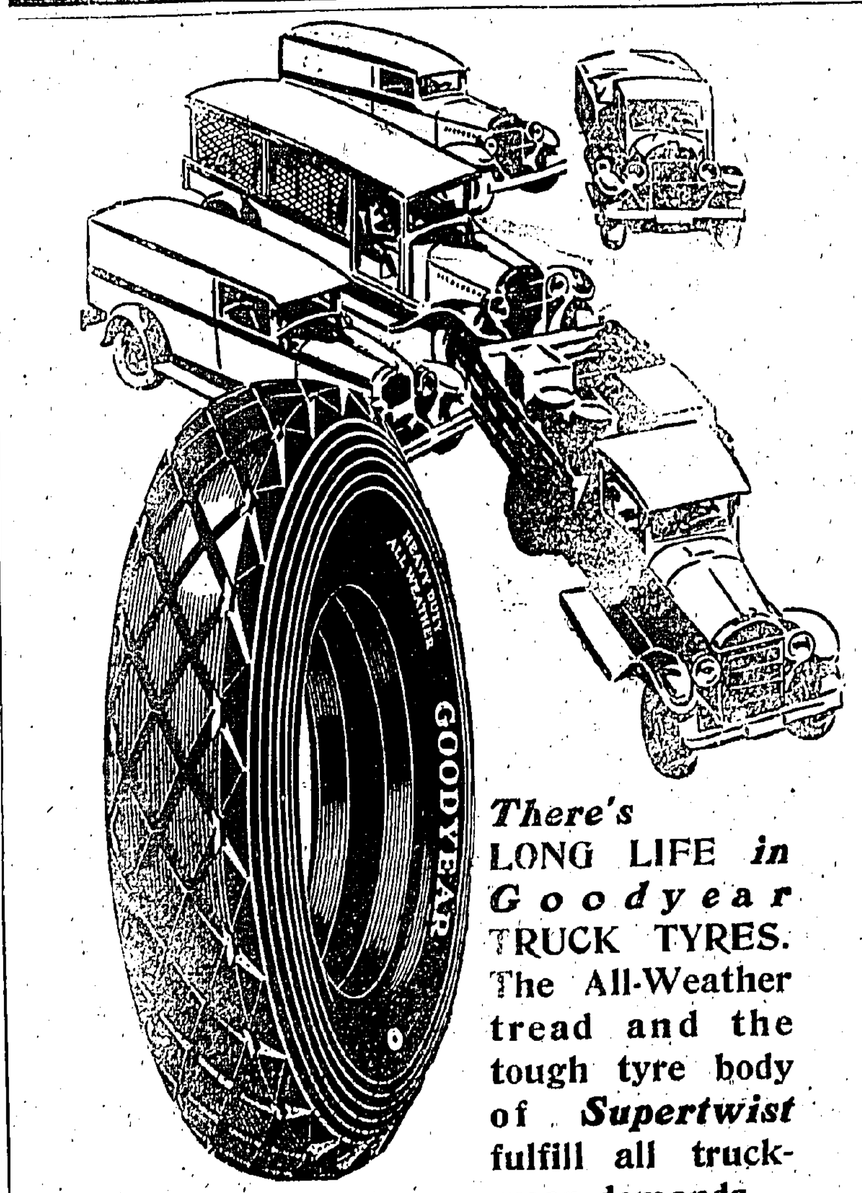
KEEP A TIN HANDY FOR TOUCHING UP FENDERS

I pt. Tin $1.75.
I qt. Tin $3.10.

A HIGH GRADE FINISHING VARNISH

1 pt. Tin $3.20 & $4.00.
2 qt. Tin $6.00 & $6.50.

The Hong Kong Hotel Garage
25, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.



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YOU HAVE THE COURAGE TO INVEST MONEY IN MERCHANDISE - - - - - - - - - - TELL THE PUBLIC ALL ABOUT IT!

In other words—
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Hongkong Telegraph.

Pictorial Supplement

July 20th. 1929.

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HAVE REMOVED FROM 1, D'AIGULAR ST.
To 2nd Floor, No. 50 Queen's Road.
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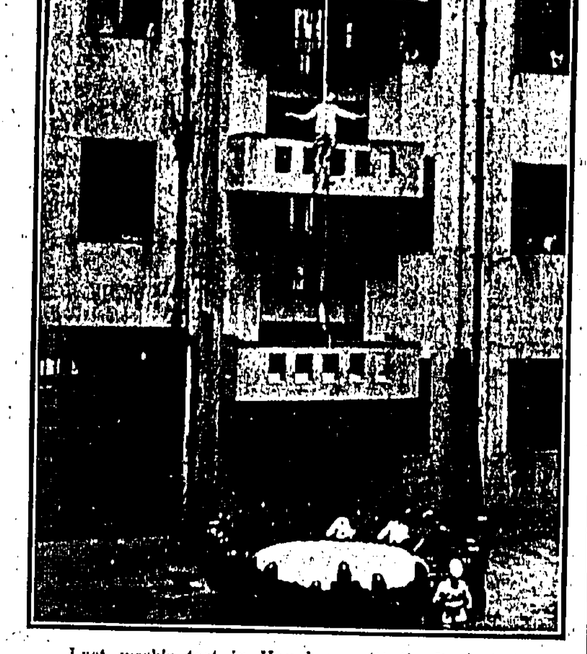
Manufacturers of Swatow Drawn Work, Embroideries, Laces and all Kinds of Handerchiefs.

RETAIL SALES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
IT WILL PAY YOU TO SHOP HERE!

This photograph shows officers and members of the 16th Hongkong Group (Catholic Cathedral) of the Boy Scouts, with Colours. These Colours were recently blessed at a special service held at the Cathedral. Catholic clergy are also seen in the picture. (Photo: Ming Yuen Studio).



Last week's test in Hongkong with the Davy Automatic Fire Escape. Descents were made from a height of 60 feet in 48 seconds. (Photo: Mee Cheung).

Above is the A.P.C. Tanker Fu Kwang, chartered by the Hongkong Government for bringing water supplies to the Colony from outside ports. Her charter is shortly expiring.

Here are seen members of the Ying Wah Junior basketball team, who won the Hongkong Schools League Championship this season. On the right is shown the championship trophy. (Photo: Mee Cheung).

Players in the Mixed Doubles League match between the Club de Recreio and the Ladies' Recreation Club, which the latter won. Top: G. A. Noronha, Miss Alves, Mrs. Parsons and G. W. Sewell. Left: Mrs. Rodrigues, Mrs. Etherington, H. A. Barros and Capt. Etherington. Right: V. Yvanovich, Miss C. Botelho, Mrs. MacLennan and Dr. Montgomery. (Photos: Mee Cheung).

This picture was taken at the ceremony at the Hongkong University at which Lieut.-Col. L. G. Bird, Mr. P. J. Julyan, and Mr. Li Yau-tsun were invested with the honours conferred on them by the King's Birthday Honours List. On top is seen Mr. Li Yau-tsun (centre), arriving with the Hon. Dr. Kotewall and Mr. Li Yick-mui, Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. (Photos: A Fong and Mee Cheung).

Photographs show play in progress in the two-rink match between the Kowloon Bowling Green Club and Mr. Southorn's Team, which the latter won by 50 shots to 28. (Photo: Mee Cheung).

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Clothes Made
NEW

Men's clothing cleaned to look just like NEW. Our process restores the freshness of any garment. A trial will convince you we are experts.

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From—
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THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

GORDONS

"The Home of Beautiful Shoes."

Room 7
2nd Floor
KAYAMALLY BUILDING.

RAMSAY MacDONALD.

INTIMATE GLIMPSES OF NEW PREMIER.

Here are intimate glimpses of Ramsay MacDonald, Britain's new Premier who has just returned to power after one of the most remarkable careers in England's history. He is shown enjoying his favourite game—golf, in action as a speaker and at his desk at 10 Downing Street.

Once more the wheel of fortune has turned and Ramsay MacDonald, one of the greatest political come-backs in history, is again head of the Government of the far-flung British Empire with its 463,000,000 souls.

This "fighting pacifist' who was hooted, jeered and driven from public life because of his anti-war attitude a decade ago, who returned to power in 1924 as Britain's first Labour premier and who was overthrown by a Bolshevik "scare" a year later, is again at the helm of the Empire and apparently stronger than ever.

Rose From Humble Birth.

The life story of MacDonald, is one of those stories that Americans like to call "typically American." It is a testimonial to England's brand of democracy.

MacDonald was born the son of a poverty-stricken farm labourer in the obscure Scottish fishing village of Lossiemouth, 62 years ago.

He worked on the farm as a boy, got a meagre schooling in his spare moments, educated himself by means of books, went to London in his 'teens and fought his way up in politics from the bottom rung of the ladder—and, emerged, eventually, as first man in the British Empire, distinguished, among other ways, by the fact that he was the poorest man ever to hold the office of Prime Minister.

A "Fighting Pacifist."

MacDonald's story is more than an epic of British democracy, however. It is the story of a fighter—a fighter who, oddly enough, was also a pacifist, a man who once cried out, "I come from a people as ready to use their dirks as their tongues," and who spoke of his ventures into the political field as "going forth to smite and be smitten."

Although a fighter, he is not of the fire-eating type. He is eloquent and occasionally impassioned, but he nevertheless won the title of "Gentleman Mac" from other men in Parliament.

It was in 1867 that MacDonald was born, one of a number of children who toddled about a barren Scottish village where hardly one family had any resources to tide it over a few weeks' unemployment. He followed the plough before he was in his 'teens, got his schooling from the village dominie, read every book he could lay his hands on, and at an early age decided that he must become educated and go to London, where opportunities were greater.

To London he went, at 19, to land on the high stool of an invoice clerk in a commercial house. His fellow clerks regarded him as a queer fish—shy, unsociable. He spent his nights at night school and was seldom seen by his associates outside of the office.

Turns to Politics.

It did not take MacDonald long to discover that he was not cut out for a clerk's life; so he cast himself adrift from his old job and became a free-lance newspaper and magazine contributor. Then politics drew his attention.

Fortunately, he came to the notice of Mr. T. Lough, a Liberal member of Parliament, and was appointed his secretary. He soon grew convinced that only socialism afforded any hope for the British labouring man—for the farmers of his desolate Scottish village, the clerks of the monotonous London office.

Thus MacDonald switched to the Labour party. It was then a mere infant, divided in its infancy into two opposing camps, one made up a labour, union organizers and workers and the other of theorists who could talk about nothing but the great political revolution that they intended to spring upon an unsuspecting Empire just as soon as they were able.

MacDonald sought to harmonize these two groups, and he was amazingly successful. In 1900 he was made secretary of the Labour party, and from that moment on he began to be a force to be reckoned with in British politics. In 1906 he was elected to Parliament from the city of Leicester.

Wife Died in 1911.

His work with the Labour party had brought him in contact with Miss Margaret Ethel Gladstone, kinswoman of the famous Prime Minister, a highly intellectual young woman who was deeply interested in socialism; and after a brief courtship the two were married. Until Mrs. MacDonald's death in 1911 theirs was perhaps the happiest union in all of England. MacDonald has repeatedly emphasized his debt to his wife.

By the time the World War broke out Ramsay MacDonald was a powerful figure. His conduct during the war, however, seemed at the time like nothing on earth but political suicide.

While England was swept by a wave of "my country, right or wrong," MacDonald steadfastly opposed the war and demanded a peace by negotiation. He lost his seat in Parliament, was howled down in public meetings, was assailed by the press, ruined his health and finally, after the armistice, left England and went on an extended tour of the Empire to recuperate. Apparently his political career was ended.

But it wasn't.

Becomes Prime Minister.

In 1922 he was re-elected to Parliament. Shortly thereafter he was made leader of the Labour party, which by this time had become the second party in the House of Commons. And in 1924, when the Conservative Government fell, he became Prime Minister.

His first term as Prime Minister was not a long one; nor was he able to put into effect many of his Socialist doctrines. Heading a minority party, he could keep his Government in power only with Liberal support, and his programme thus had to meet with the approval of Asquith and Lloyd George, Liberal leaders.

His Government fell in a year—fell when the Liberals tired of the role they were playing—and Stanley Baldwin, Conservative, became Premier. A general election followed. The Labour party was hit a body blow by a great Bolshevik "scare" that swept England; a scare occasioned by the discovery of a letter, which may or may not have been forged, in which dark plots against the British Empire were thought to have been revealed. The Conservatives swept the country, and for four years Baldwin was in power.

MacDonald, through these years, was leader of the opposition. He kept busy. He purged the Labour party of its Communistic elements, formulated a programme that could be presented without arousing the staid Britons to hysteria, and bided his time. The Baldwin Government's handling of the general strike gained Labour many recruits; so, too, did its handling of the naval situation with regard to the United States. At the last election, accordingly, Labour polled the greatest vote in its history, and thus MacDonald returned to power.

Is Still Poor Man.

MacDonald has never made much money. In private life he lives very simply.

The Labour leader's personal tastes are almost Spartan. He is a teetotaller, seldom smokes, and eats only the plainest of food. Golf is one of his favourite diversions, and he spends most of his evenings in his library.

His oldest daughter, Ishbel, who is 25, pretty, with wavy brown hair, is the mistress of his household. There are two other daughters, Joan, 19, and Sheila, 17, the "baby" of the family. Of the two sons, the eldest, Alister, is an architect, while the other, Malcolm, won election to Parliament from Bassetlaw in the recent election. Malcolm, it goes without saying, ran as a Labourite.

QUEER CUSTOMS OF THE ALEUTS.

WHITE OUTSIDERS MAY NOT LAND.

Interesting reports of the American Museum of Natural History disclose conditions of life in the Aleutian Islands, especially the Pribiloffs, from which the best fur seal comes.

The Aleutians are a chain of islands in Alaska territory, dividing the Bering Sea from the Pacific Ocean.

The total population has fallen from 30,000 to a little over 1,000, due mainly to the acts of Russian hunters in decimating the sea mammals, which were their principal source of food.

On the Pribiloff Islands sealing is carried on under the United States Government. The islanders are regarded as Government labourers and no outsider may land there without a special permit. This restriction also applies to the crews of revenue cutters cruising round the islands during the summer. Leave of absence is reluctantly granted to the Aleuts, and none are allowed to return after a year's absence or more.

All the adult take part in killing the seal. Almost every day during the summer the fur seals are cut off from their escape to the sea and are driven inland from their rookeries. About half a mile from the shore, the herd is examined. Females, old males and puppies are "cut out" and sent back to the coast. The males between two and five years old are driven to the killing places. The animals are clubbed senseless by blows from long sticks, after which their throats are cut and they are skinned.

The community is credited with two dollars for each seal killed. Each head of family has an account with the Government store, where he may obtain ready-made clothing, imported food, tools and other needed commodities, as well as luxuries. Toward the end of the year the hunter receives his balance in money.

Large families receive more than small ones, regardless of the number of hunters; widows and orphans of men who died in the Government service receive their share.

The sealing is profitable. Statistics for 1927, the latest year for which they are available, show that 21,302 seal-skins were sold, realising £149,100; 728 blue foxes, which abound on the islands, were sold for £7,746.

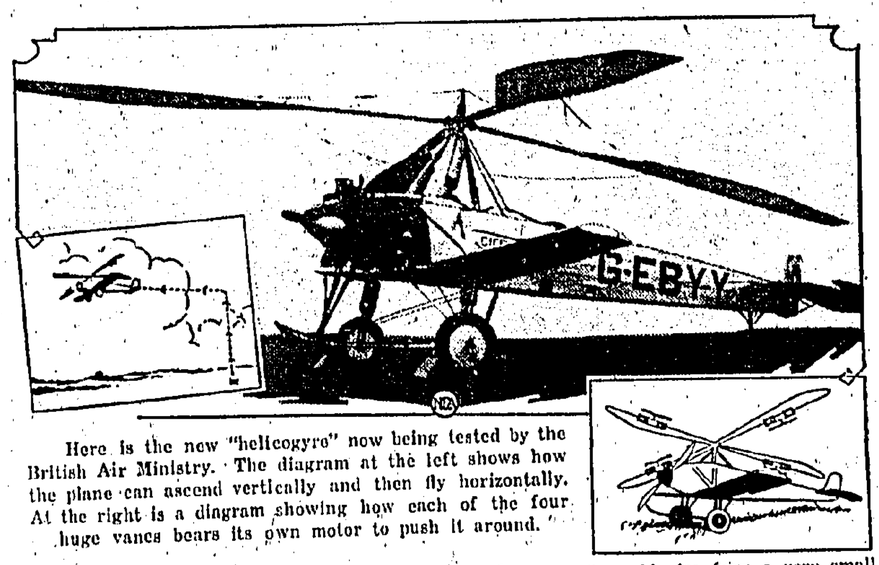
The Aleuts are comfortably housed. Each family has a nice cottage, and receives stoves, coal, and electricity, and in general is well provided for.

While they have capitulated to Christianity, especially since America bought Alaska from the Russians, many ancient marriage customs survive; such as the husband living with all his wife's sisters and the wife living with as many of the husband's brothers as she can keep house for.

The islands have American schools, and the young Aleut is becoming proficient in English. The Aleuts have no dogs or other domestic animals. All the settlements being near the shore, communication is by means of skin-boats. The bow is still used in hunting the bear and the reindeer. They are not allowed firearms.

CAN FLY STRAIGHT UP!

BRITISH PLANE NOW BEING TESTED.



Here is the new "helicogyre" now being tested by the British Air Ministry. The diagram at the left shows how the plane can ascend vertically and then fly horizontally. At the right is a diagram showing how each of the four huge vanes bears its own motor to push it around.

An entirely new kind of airplane, built for the British Air Ministry, is having the finishing touches put upon it and if, when actual flying tests are made, all that is hoped from it comes true, it will do the two unique things that air engineers have been seeking to attain for many years:

First—It will ascend practically on the vertical and descend in the same manner.

Second—It will be able to hover motionless in the air for indefinite periods.

British Air Ministry officials say that so far as they knew neither the American government nor any American airplane companies have anything like it. The French government made a few experiments, but dropped the matter. If the machine successfully passes all the severe tests that will be made, a similar one will be built and sent to the United States to compete in the Guggenheim safety competition.

Combines Two Types.

It is called a "helicogyre," and is an extension of the theories upon which autogyres and helicopters were built. There have been numbers of autogyres. In these a pillar of hollow metal, either on the slant or vertical, bore above the fuselage four enormous blades called vanes. The original method of starting these vanes going was rather crude. A rope was coiled around the shaft. This was uncoiled rapidly by being tugged at by a gang of men. This turned the axle shaft and started the vanes going at about 60 revolutions per minute.

At the same time the engine of the airplane was started and when the machine lifted into the air the circulation of air accelerated the vanes to 120 revolutions per minute. Senor de la Cierva actually made flights in his autogyres. A British company has just concluded an agreement by which the machines will be produced in the United States.

Next came Signor Isacco, an Italian engineer, with his helicopter. This had horizontally rotating airscrews operated by an engine in the fuselage. Some helicopters were built by Isacco for the French government and actually raised their pilots into the air. But there were difficulties about the equilibrium of the machine and about the transmission of power from engine to rotating wings. Then Signor Isacco decided to combine the qualities of the autogyre and the helicopter and it is from this that he got the name helicogyre. He sold his plans to England.

As in the autogyre, there is an upright hollow metal pillar attached to the top of the fuselage, which bears on a shaft four huge vanes. Signor Isacco has built into each of these vanes a tiny Bristol Cherub engine with airscrews attached to them. Each engine starts with 20 horsepower. The motion imparted by each of the small airscrews rotates its particular vane around the vertical shaft. The speed of the four engines in the four vanes is synchronized.

When the vanes get going at top speed in their horizontal motion they give the desired lift to the whole machine. It is expected that they will enable it to rise practically straight up in the air without any preliminary taxiing. The machine is provided with the ordinary engine and propellers in front that an airplane has. Its function is to provide the horizontal motion in the air, the vanes giving the vertical motion.

Can Hover Over Cities.

By means of his ordinary airplane engine the pilot could, for instance, fly horizontally from New York to Philadelphia. Then he could check his regular engine and, being supported by his vanes, could hover right over the city.

The main advantage in civil aviation is that such a machine could rise from a very small air field, and thus opens up big possibilities for private owners of small aircraft. The big advantage in war time is that helicogyres could hover in the air high up and perform all the services now done by captive balloons, which are very vulnerable and quite helpless when hostile airplanes come along.

TELEVISION FOR GERMANY.

STATE AID FOR NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

A strong organisation has been formed in Germany—under the kindly eye of the Government—to promote the development of the Baird Television system.

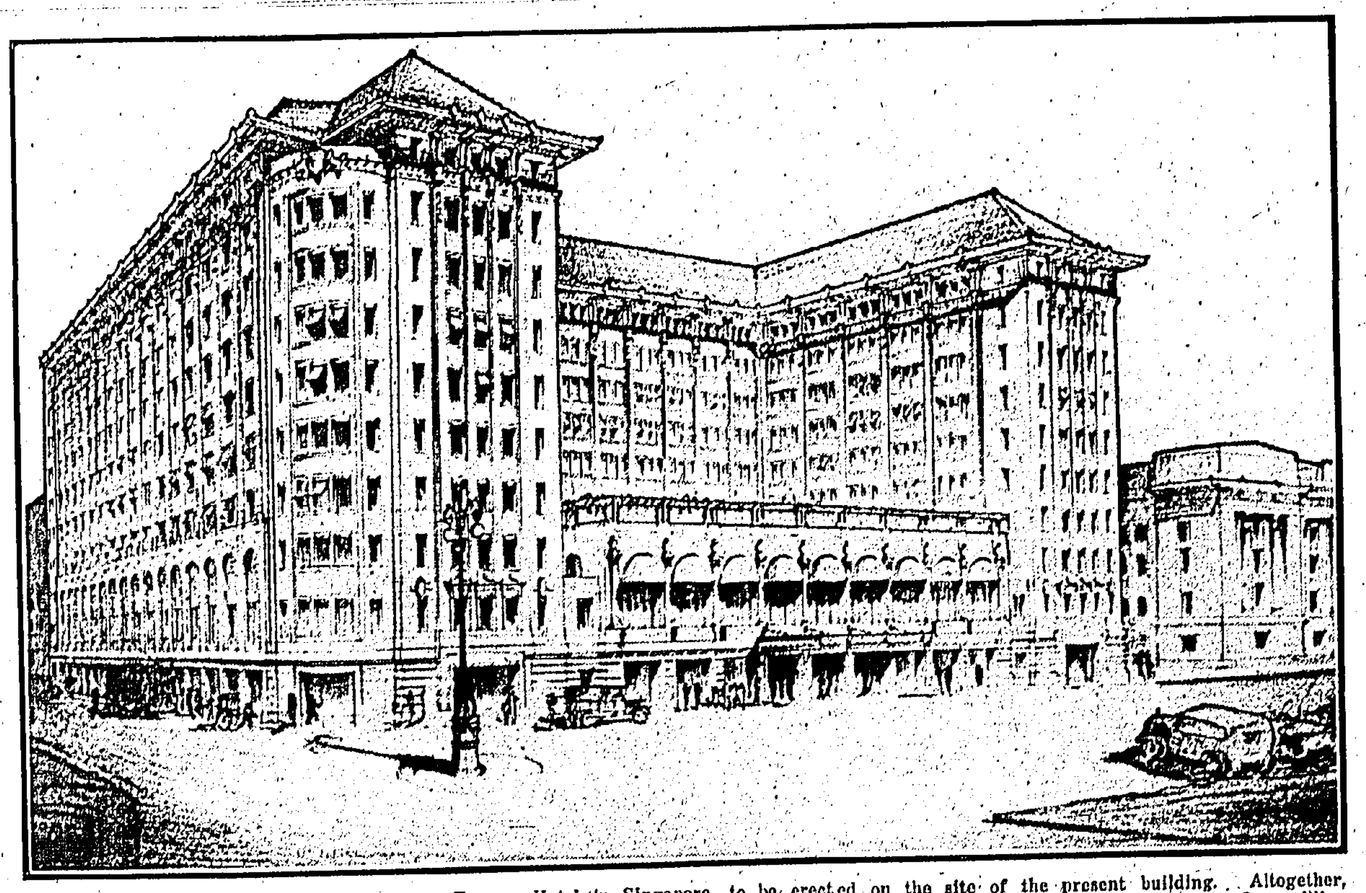
It constitutes the first official move in Europe to provide a regular television service to the public, and places Germany in a position of considerable advantage.

The co-operation of the Baird Company with the firms of Bosch, Laewe and Zeiss, to whose optical research much importance is attached in television circles, suggests that notable developments may follow upon the experiments which Germany has already made.

These have included the successful transmission of television between Berlin and London at regular intervals during the past two months.

Negotiations on similar lines to those successfully completed in Germany are, it is understood, proceeding with the United States, France and Belgium.

A special delegation, headed by Lord Angus Kennedy and Professor Tierney is leaving shortly to demonstrate television before scientists in South Africa.



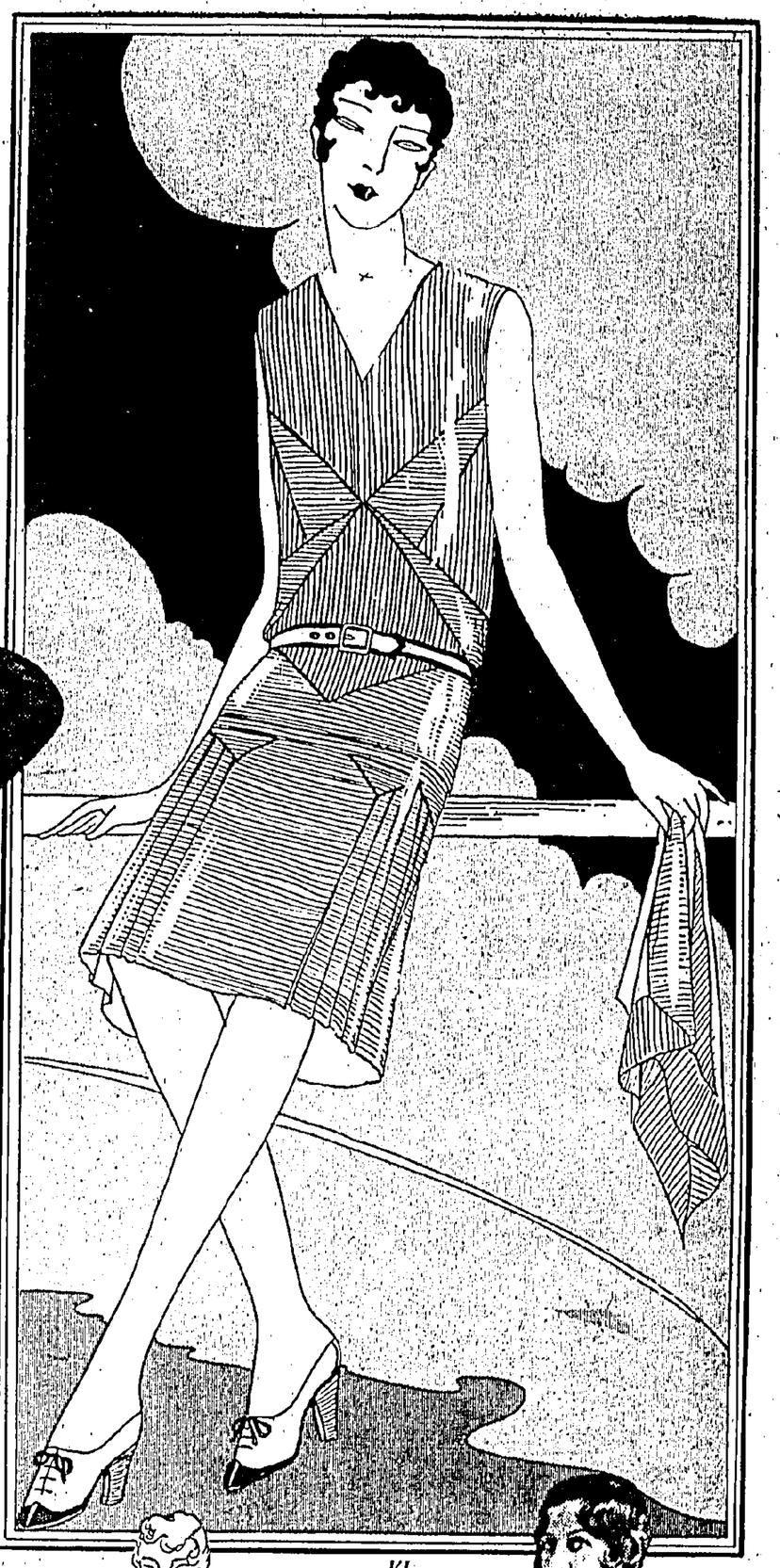
Architects' sketch of the proposed new Europe Hotel in Singapore, to be erected on the site of the present building. Altogether, there will be over 350 rooms, and the ballroom will have accommodation for 400 couples. The building is estimated to cost five million dollars. The similarity, in architectural features, to the Peninsula Hotel at Kowloon will be observed. Messrs. Swan and Maclaren are the architects. (Block by courtesy of the *Straits Times Press*, Ltd.).

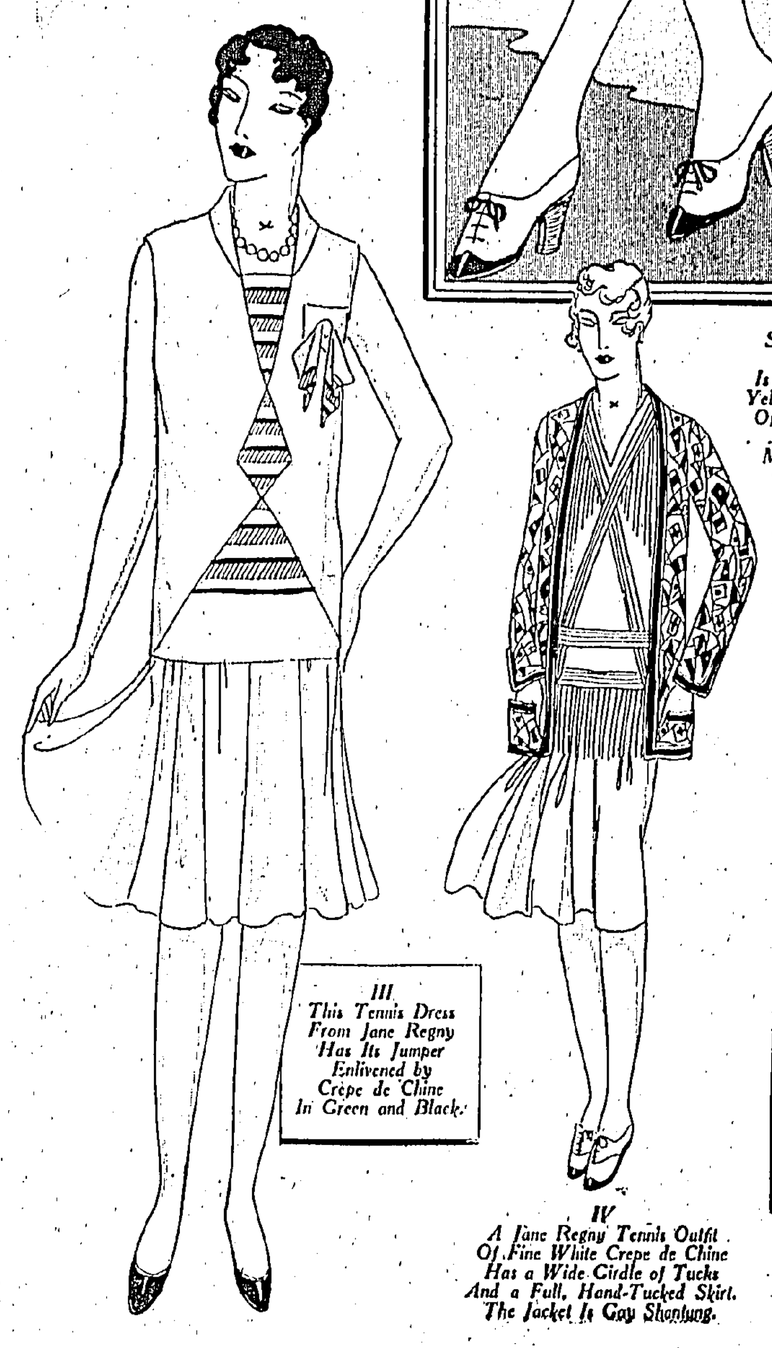
Versatility in Sports Apparel

Plainness No Longer Distinguishes Attire For the Big Outdoors

I
A Gray Sweater From Jean Patou Has a Crepe de Chine Collar and Jabot, Unusual Beads Made of Wood.

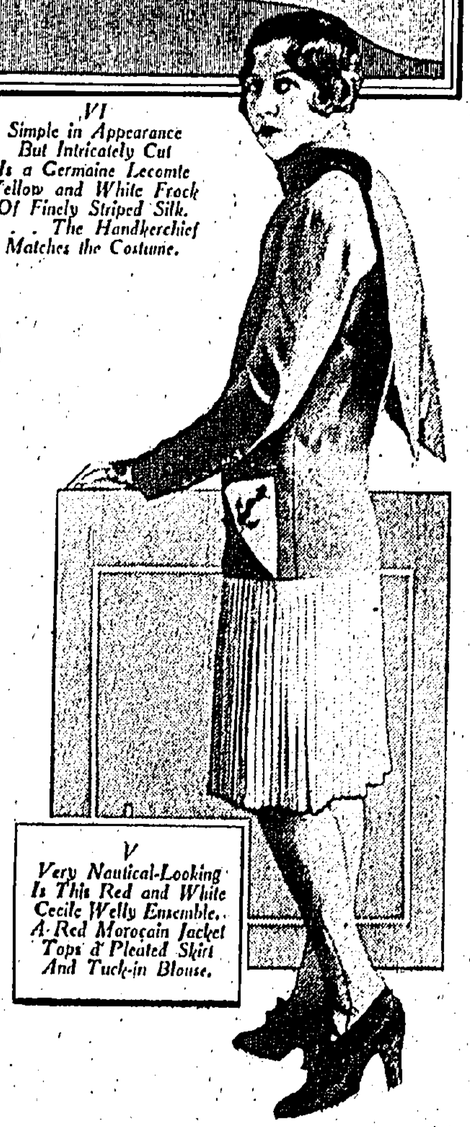
II
Henri Bendel Uses Braided Straw In Five Brown Shades To Top a Frock Of White Crepe.





III
This Tennis Dress From Jane Regny Has Its Jumper Enlivened by Crepe de Chine In Green and Black.

IV
A Jane Regny Tennis Outfit Of Fine White Crepe de Chine Has a Wide Girdle of Tucks And a Full, Hand-Tucked Skirt. The Jacket Is Gay Shantung.



V
Very Nautical-Looking Is This Red and White Cecile Welly Ensemble. A Red Morocain Jacket Tops a Pleated Skirt And Tuck-in Blouse.

VI
Simple in Appearance But Intricately Cut Is a Germaine Lecomte Yellow and White Frock Of Finely Striped Silk. . . . The Handkerchief Matches the Costume.

THE "dressmaker" sports apparel is the latest witness to the intricate, feminine styles for summer days that Dame Fashion orders for Milady-of-Chic.

Each garment today tucks, gathers, incrusts or hand-decorates itself until it is an individual piece of fine workmanship and a credit to any lady. Versatility is the watchword of modern sports wear.

Lingerie touches on sweater costumes are excellent. The sweater with crepe de chine or organdie collar and cuffs is the new one. Pockets with bow-knot decoration are an innovation. Smocking on skirts and nervures on bodices are a novel union in a single costume.

Striped shirtings make some of the newest sports frocks. One never cuts the skirts circular, however. It is not good to get the stripes out of line. Tucked skirts or skirts with panels of the stripes running vertically against the horizontal yoke are good. Yellows are a first choice, with rose, greens, blues and grays running about even as second choices for popularity.

BIARRITZ jackets are smartest when they come quilted or of some hand-blocked or otherwise gay fabric that introduces brown into its color scheme. For nautical effects in jackets and white skirts, there is usually, but not always, the third member of the tri-color scheme, red.

Belts are not obligatory. But when worn, they are apt to be at normal waistline, and tight. Tuck-ins are evenly divided with overbloures in the latest two-piece "dressmaker" frocks.

White is still the best tennis color. But even whites have a way of taking a striped trim or a bit of handwork. It's a last year's frock, really, that is content to be perfectly plain!

One of the outstanding features about sports things is the way skirts are creeping down a bit. All of them come below the knee well enough so that the curve is not shown. *Many of the new frocks, especially* the shirting stripes, have their own little sports shorts made of self-material to wear instead of skirts when playing.

Variety in straws is one of the most noticeable things about summer hats. Woven straws that are pliable as silks and soft as feathers are among the most popular. Some of the fancy straws take only a grosgrain banding, for they need no trim.

New sports jewelry is made of wood. Sometimes as many as eight different kinds of woods go into making a single strand of beads or a single modernistic set of necklace, bracelet and cigaret holder or belt buckle. These are used in the wood's natural colors, which blend well, with the brown-yellow predominating colors.

These interesting accessories add a distinctly novel note to practically all sport costumes and to some, add just the right finishing touch.

I. JEAN PATOU is one of the Parisian couturiers who dresses up his golf togs tremendously with lingerie touches. This new Patou sweater suit, in soft graded grays on an ashen white background, has an unusual white crepe de chine collar with stripes of dark gray on its front edge and one side of its jabot. The skirt of the suit is pleated dark gray crepe de chine, with white and light gray stripes around the bottom. New, too, is the necklace, one of the latest things in sports jewelry, made of thin strips of exotic wood strung on a gold chain.

II. HENRI BENDEL is one American couturier who makes great use of brown for sports wear, in combination with white. A new Bendel spectator sports outfit in white is topped by this braided straw hat that uses five tones of brown and tan to give a dappled effect, not unlike the shadows which trees cast across the paddock or tennis court or golf course. It is one of the simplest of the season's models. It has no trim save a rather wide banding of the deepest brown which makes a series of flat bows at one side.

III. FOR decoration on this tennis dress of heavy wash silk, Jane Regny uses incrustrations of crepe de chine in dark green, outlined in black. It gives a rich, stunning effect, inserted as it is in novel, geometric pattern down the front. A bow on the pocket, edged in the stripes, is another new touch. The collar has a roll back, quite different and newer than the low, sun-burned backs. The skirt is circular and very full. The jumper is over-bloused so the skirt fastens it around the waist. Shorts of the white are edged in the blouse's stripes. With this costume some of the new white wooden beads are worn, making a sports choker.

IV. JANE REGNY does two or three new things in this white hand-made sports frock, topped by a colorful Biarritz jacket. The frock, of fine crepe de chine, is made with a very full hand-tucked skirt and features a wide girdle made by fine nervures, or tucks working out a pattern, around the waistline. The blouse has an intricate pattern of these nervures. The skirt, neckline and armholes are finished with a hand-hemstitched hem. The Biarritz jacket is one of the season's smartest, neatest and most colorful. It is made of shantung with multi-colored flag design reserved for her house's use. The outstanding colors are red, orange and brown, on a white background.

V. VERY nautical and sea-shore looking is this sports ensemble from Cecile Welly—red and white, omitting the usual blue which in this instance will be supplied by the background of water in the scene for which the frock was created. The dress is a tuck-in blouse, with hand-pleated skirt with the very bottom of its hem outlined in red crepe. The jacket is of red marocain, with patch pockets in white, embroidered in heavy red silk, with anchors and other nautical symbols. The coat's scarf collar is made to stand wind. It wraps around the neck snugly, with two long ends, each embroidered in a white anchor. It can be tied in a knot under the chin, if the wearer is very young. This ensemble is one of the most beautifully made of the new "dressmaker" costumes.

VI. GERMAINE LECOMTE is one of the Parisians making much of striped fabrics for sports wear. She makes this yellow and white tuxor with a satin stripe of richer tone into one of the season's simplest appearing frocks, but one which really is intricate in cut. Triangular pieces of the striped silk are inserted that show the stripes going the opposite way from the body of the frock. Each triangle is outlined, by hand, in the deepest tone of plain yellow. A white belt with a deep yellow kid edging pulls the frock in at the waistline. Pockets on the skirt are headed by an intricate decoration of the frock's fabric. A new note is to have a rather unusually large sports handkerchief made of the frock's silk.

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Hongkong Telegraph.

Pictorial Supplement

July 20th. 1929.

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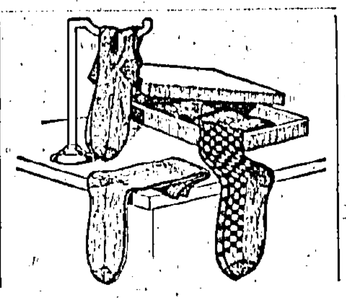

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$2.75 *and* $3.00 a *pair.*

Art silk and cotton, silk and wool mixtures or pure soft wool from

$1.50 a *pair.*

Mackintosh's

ALLOW TEN PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

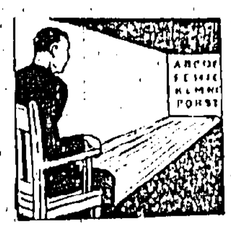
"Happy Infancy" is the title of this bathing beach picture sent in by Mr. A. D. Williams, R.A., Mount Davis.

Here is an effective bathing picture, taken on one of the beaches along the Castle Peak road. It is entitled "The Four Ducks," and is sent in by "H.W.W." Kowloon.

"The Care-Free Trio," another bathing beach picture forwarded by Mr. A. D. Williams in connexion with the *Telegraph* contest.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is here seen leaving the R.A.F. machine in which he flew from Lossiemouth to Hendon. The pilot was Flight Lieut. H. W. Heslop. (Photo: Central News).

Striking scenes marked the funeral of the late General Bramwell Booth. Thousands of members of the Army took part in the procession, a mile in length, or lined the route. Photograph shows the coffin on which rested the General's cap and Bible, borne on the car which had carried him all over the world. Inset shows the General's widow. (Photo: Central News).



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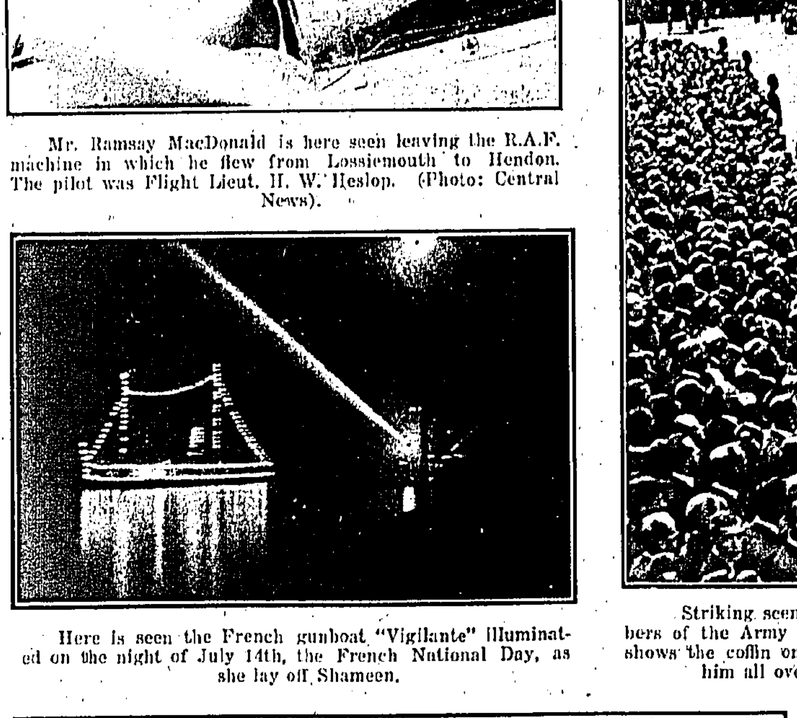
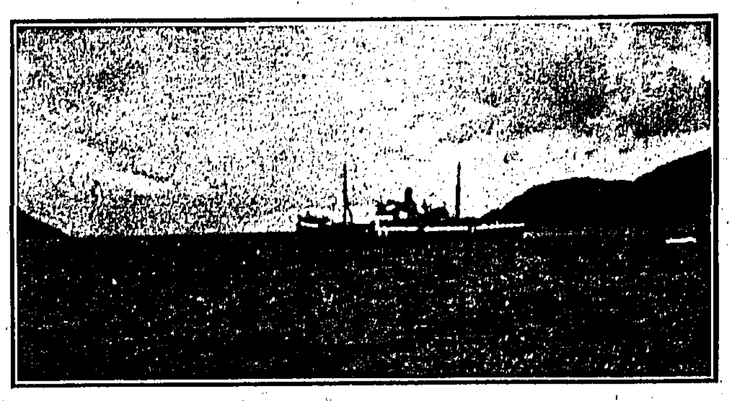
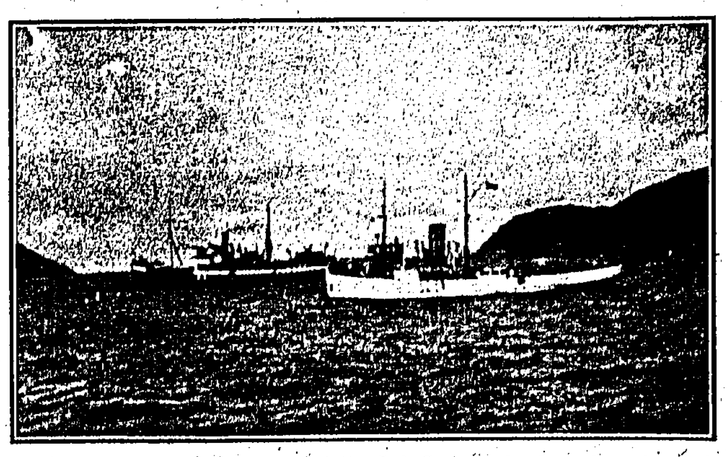


A striking picture of the s.s. Lok Sun as she lay stranded off Samun Island after going ashore during fog in the early hours of Sunday morning. Assistance was rendered by the rescue-tug Kau Sing, H.M.S. Somme, the naval tug Poet Chaucer and the tug Taikoo, all the Chinese passengers, numbering more than 700, being safely taken off. The picture gives a good idea of the dangerous rocks in the locality. (Royal Air Force Official Photograph).





Two further photographs of the Lok Sun as she lay when stranded. The bottom one shows the rescue-tug Kau Sing in attendance. The dangerous rocks in the vicinity made it inadvisable for her to make a closer approach.

AROUND THE WORLD ALONE.

Interesting Experience of Young Lady Who Made the Trip in a "Baby" Car without Male Assistance.

"Los Angeles, 38 miles." That was the most exciting signpost I saw on the journey right across America during my round the world trip in a British "baby" car. Miss Eley (who came with me as far as Los Angeles) and I seemed to catch the imagination of the people of every country we passed through, presumably because we were travelling round the world without the aid of a mere man and in a car that seemed Lilliputian compared with the big heavy cars used in previous world tours. It was just a normal 7 h.p. British "baby" car, really, and, on its one set of Dunlop tyres, it travelled quite successfully through two hemispheres without a murmur of complaint.

I felt pleasantly thrilled at the sight of the Los Angeles signpost, for I was looking forward eagerly to seeing the place from which issues the miles and miles of celluloid for the nightly entertainment of the world. It was Christmas time when we were there and great Christmas trees, ten feet high, were placed every few yards on the edge of the pavements on both sides of the roads.

Gloria Swanson and Others.

As for the shops—well, they are what we have probably dreamed of, but never believed possible. They are as irresistible as a magnet to steel. I think there can be few women who can enter that street of temptations without the moral support and sustaining influence of an indestructible bank balance. And most balances in Hollywood seem to be able to stand anything. At night, violet, jade, blue, cherry-red and orange lights displayed in the shop windows glittering jewels, delicious looking multi-coloured fruit displays, old Chinese ivories, super silk stockings, pyjamas that would give the Lido ones an inferiority complex, crystallized fruits, wonderful hats.....in short, an Eve's paradise—and a shopkeeper's, too. I saw Gloria Swanson out shopping in a little two seater and I noticed Greta Garbo examining a window full of silver plate. I had to tear myself away from Hollywood and its shops before they grew on me.

Very great interest was taken in my trip by the good people of New Zealand and they gave me a great deal of help in the matter of routes and so forth. The New Zealand bush, which was the first I had ever seen, seemed to me to be very dense and heavy and the lovely fern trees appealed to me especially.

Snakes in Australia.

While speeding in Australia I saw a large black snake quite six feet long, cross the road. I had been told that snakes were apt to get tangled in the wheels, but I had no time to pull up, so I trod on the accelerator and went over it at 45 miles an hour.

I liked Sydney immensely. Australian women seem to me not only to be extraordinarily good looking, but very sporting. I made several real friends among them.

My next stage from Australia was Colombo and from there into India.

Heat, mosquitoes, and heat, and more mosquitoes, are some of my most vivid impressions of the thousand mile trip across India. Indians are a most kind-hearted race. I had thought they were rather serious and austere people and I was pleasantly surprised at the number of nods and smiles and bows I received from those I met on the road.

"Dak" Bungalows Unpopular.

For the first few nights after leaving Calcutta I had to sleep in "dak" bungalows—the rest houses used by the native postal service runners. I don't like dak bungalows a bit. In each one there seem to be millions and millions of mosquitoes and although an anti-mosquito mixture, which I syringed about the room, damped their cannibalistic enthusiasm slightly, their monotonous thin hum made undisturbed sleep difficult. Besides, what was the use of having a very satisfactory green georgette evening frock for use when I arrived at Bombay, if one's arms and neck are one mass of mosquito bites? So after a frugal meal of bully beef, biscuits and soda water, I slept—or rested—in my burberry on subsequent nights.

All the countries I passed through and the people I saw seem very far away now that I am back in England.

It has been a most wonderful trip and it has proved, at any rate, what can be accomplished by one member of the supposedly "weaker" sex, alone in the smallest car in the world.

I would really like to do it all over again.

HAZARDS BRING CARE.

Crossing Smash Analysis.

Illuminating statics on level-crossing smashes between trains and cars have been prepared by authorities of the State of Ohio (U.S.A.). In that State, 60 people were killed in the first two months of this year in accidents of this kind, while in the previous five years 1,561 persons met their deaths in crossing smashes.

An analysis showed six times as many accidents at crossings where the view is clear, as where the vision is obstructed by buildings or trees, which suggests that the natural hazard of obstructed views make drivers cautious. Three times the number of these accidents occurred during the day-time than at night, which points the same moral of care in uncertain circumstances.

Foggy and rainy days were not responsible for a big proportion of smashes, but male drivers involved numbered 10 times the female drivers, who were in accidents.

Legs are muscular in Denmark, where 1,250,000 bicycles—one to every three inhabitants—are in use. But cars are being accepted as a less energetic form of transport, and have increased 500 per cent., to 110,000, in the last five years.

As a result, the output of the Danish bicycle factories has fallen from 62,000 in 1924 to 53,000 in 1926 and less then 40,000 in 1928.

100 BABIES.

War Office Orders Austins.

MILITARY DUTY.

The British War Office has recently placed, after extensive test, an order for 100 Austin "Sevens," embodying certain alterations to standard production in view of the special requirements of military service.

In order to cope with any and every sort of country the back axle ratio was slightly lowered and stronger springs were fitted, whilst tow-hooks were fitted to the front axle to assist in extricating the vehicle from bogs, ditches, and similar obstacles which might be encountered. Included in the tool kit was a fitment for clamping on to the hub cap so that with a man on each side the car can be lifted bodily on to firm ground.

Special non-skid devices were fitted, consisting of a length of Balata belting carrying a number of metal clips. When necessary this belting is laid round the tyre, the clips so bent as to provide a grip on slippery and treacherous surfaces.

The bodywork was specially designed to War Office specification the overall height being kept as low as possible, ample leg room and maximum width being aimed at. The back of the body if formed into a locker for the accommodation of kit and beneath the locker further storage space is provided by a shallow receptacle. The vehicles are already in service and giving good account of themselves.

EUROPE'S CHEAPEST.

Car for Less Than £75.

FRENCH BABY.

A new small car—the Galbar—is being made in France, where it is being sold for less than £75.

It is the baby class, with a wheelbase of 88½ inch and a 40in. track. Only single seater models are being produced, and these are said to have a maximum speed of 48 m.p.h. on a petrol consumption of 48 m.p.g.

The motor is unusual, being a two-cylinder, two-stroke, with a rotary distributor, which delivers the mixture to the cylinders under a slight pressure. This obviates the usual two-stroke principle of crank case compression. The ignition distributor is mounted on the top of the combined starter-generator, while the blower-distributor, situated at the rear of the starter motor, draws the mixture from a Solex carburettor and delivers it to the cylinders.

The throws of the engine are at 180 degrees and the motor is said to have the rhythm of a four-cylinder four-stroke. Lubrication is by splash; the clutch is a cone type; and the gear box has only two forward speeds and a reverse. A transverse spring is used in front and quarter elliptics at the rear. Four-wheel brakes are fitted.

RELIC DESTROYED.

Model Packard of 1901 Consumed.

BUILT 28 YEARS AGO.

Among the cars destroyed in the fire which wiped out the Los Angeles Automobile Show was a 1901 Packard. The old car, which was among the first produced by J. W. and W. D. Packard in the original Packard factory at Warren, Ohio, formed a part of the display of Earle C. Anthony, California Packard distributor.

Anthony had obtained the car from the Packard factory, where for several years it had reposed alongside of Old Pacific and Packard Model A. The latter was the first Packard ever built, a vehicle which was completed in 1899. Old Pacific was the first automobile to make a transcontinental trip. The Anthony display included some 14 modern Packard Eights and a 1907 Packard roadster which had long been a well-known vehicle in Los Angeles. These also were destroyed in the fire.

Many features of the 1901 Packard proved most interesting during the short time it was on display at the show. It was one of the first, if not the very first, car to be equipped with a steering wheel instead of the shovel-handle tiller used in the automobile's earliest days. Many things incorporated in the mechanism of the car are used on all motor cars of to-day. Among them are the familiar "H" slot for the gear shift lever and the automatic spark advance.

The 1907 Packard roadster lost in the fire was recently driven from Los Angeles to Oakland and return without either the motor or the wheels of the car ever stopping.

APPEAL OF THE CLOSED CAR.

—But "Give Me the Open Tourer."

When I weigh up the advantages and disadvantages of the saloon and the open car I become a divided person. But not divided equally by any means. I should say that probably with one-fourth of my being I like the saloon, while three-fourths casts itself for the tourer. Thus it is often that I meditate upon the unquestionably increasing popularity of the saloon.

Is it a vogue or has it come to stay—this love of the closed car? Shall we never, as a nation, go back to the dear old open car—we who pride ourselves on our love of fresh air and of sport? "But," say the makers, "you will get all the fresh air you want in our saloons. Look at their sliding roofs and winding windows." Yes, I've heard all that before, and I must be unfortunate in my friends. Their windows are always closed; their roofs are never opened.

Where the Open Tourer Scores.

So naturally I am just a little prejudiced on the subject and the "tourer" three-quarters of me gets the upper hand of the other quarter. What is the object of motoring? Business? Town pleasure? Country pleasure? Or perhaps a mixture of all? Yet, to my mind, the greatest of these three is the last. Can one enjoy the countryside to the best advantage in a saloon? For me the answer is in the negative.

A saloon seems to put a trammel upon my pleasure—the open car augments my enjoyment. What memories there are of the roads and lanes of England in every season, and the association of sky and cloudland, breeze and perfume. To the full I can appreciate all in the open car—there is nought between—no feeling of being confined in a small moving compartment. Sitting under a roof or behind glass, seems to give me a sense of detachment from the pageantry of beauty just as though it were being projected on a screen in artificial conditions.

And yet it is time for me to confess that I have a sneaking regard for the saloon. It is a regard that has increased considerably of late. Is it because I am getting older and more careful of the comfortable things of this life? No, I think it lies in the wonderful progress made in the design of these luxurious vehicles. In the bigger models there are a comfort, a beauty, and a poise that appeal to me immensely. From them, I will tell you, I have watched the loveliness of storm and rain and snow, and the detachment, spoken of before, has been very precious thing in such conditions.

When the long nights are here and the party at a distant village has ended, I am glad to lie back, while another drives, and doze and dream, or else watch, fascinated, the ghostly countryside flying by. In town the saloon gives an appreciated aloofness from the noise and turmoil of the streets. One can put parcels or wraps inside the car and lock the doors, thus getting rid of one anxiety.

Country or "Drawing Room."

Yet the thought will keep wandering back to those magic days of spring when the south wind fanned my cheek as I sat in the old tourer. And from the hills came the wonderful scents of new blossom, while above was a blue sky with light wisps of fleecy cloud. And, aggravatingly enough, to other scenes when the hay was being tossed on the clean, newly mown field, or when the autumn winds were sighing over the land, bringing down golden showers of leaves from the overhanging trees. To drink in the sweetness of it all I must be in the open car with the feeling of being "in the country" and not "in the drawing-room."

I am ready to be converted, and perhaps one day I shall ride in a saloon and return home feeling that I have been "out." So far, however, I see no prospect of this occurring.—J. L. in the "Autocar."

MOTH V. MOTOR.

Popularity of Light Airplane.

BECOMING AIRMINDED.

Flappers, candidates for Parliament, titled grandmothers, bankers, young and old of all professions are becoming air-minded so fast that English manufacturers of light model sporting aeroplanes have become spirited competitors of automobile salesmen.

There is the London business man who, every morning, steps into his light plane at Stag-lane airfield and wings his way down to the south coast for a bit of salt sea air before tackling his day's work in the city.

There are the society boys and girls who skip over to La Touquet, a fashionable resort on the French coast, for a round of golf, and tea, returning to their London homes in time for dinner and the theatre. International boundary lines are being effaced by the light aeroplane.

The Englishman, because he is so fond of his week-end excursions, is taking up the aeroplane fad with a "vim" for it allows him to hop over to France, Belgium or Holland with a minimum loss of time. This method of travel completely removes the delay and discomforts of crossing the Channel, which until to-day has always been a stumbling stone for international visitors.

Moth Growing Popular.

According to an official of the De-Haviland Aircraft Co., manufacturers of the light and popular Moth, there are at present more than 300 privately owned and piloted Moths in England. This number, which does not include other makes, is fast growing every month.

This year's general election has brought the aeroplane more prominently to the fore. At least two candidates, if not more, have been using their private planes to keep speaking engagements and also to drop campaign leaflets down on their constituencies. Captain H. H. Balfour is the flying candidate for the Isle of Thanet, while, in Scotland, Mr. Basil Murray has been making a feature of his "air electioneering."

Traffic accidents in Liverpool (E.) were more numerous last year than in previous years, but 75 per cent. of them, according to the Chief Constable, were due to the carelessness of pedestrains.

A Revelation in Transport

THE THORNYCROFT SIX-WHEELER

THE VEHICLE WHICH CONQUERED THE DESERT FROM BEIRUT TO BAGDAD

THE GREATEST PROBLEM IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF BACK AREAS IS TRANSPORT ——— BUT—

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VEHICLES ARE CONQUERING TRANSPORT PROBLEMS

IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD TO-DAY.

Particulars of our Lorries, Vans, etc., for 1½ to 7 tons, and Coaches or Omnibuses for 20 to 45 passengers forwarded on request to:—

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Write us and our representative will call. Telephone Central 4831.

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Suiting the Tyre to the Service-

Choose your tyre equipment according to your particular service needs. There is a suitable commerical vehicle tyre for every requirement in the

DUNLOP

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Solids, Pneumatics, Cushions—and each built to an ideal of perfection that ensures the best possible service under any conditions.

DUNLOP

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DUNLOP RUBBER Co. (China), Ltd.

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TEN YEARS BEHIND.

Motor vehicle registration outside of the United States now is 7,285,000 units, compared with 7,585,000 units registered in America in 1919, according to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

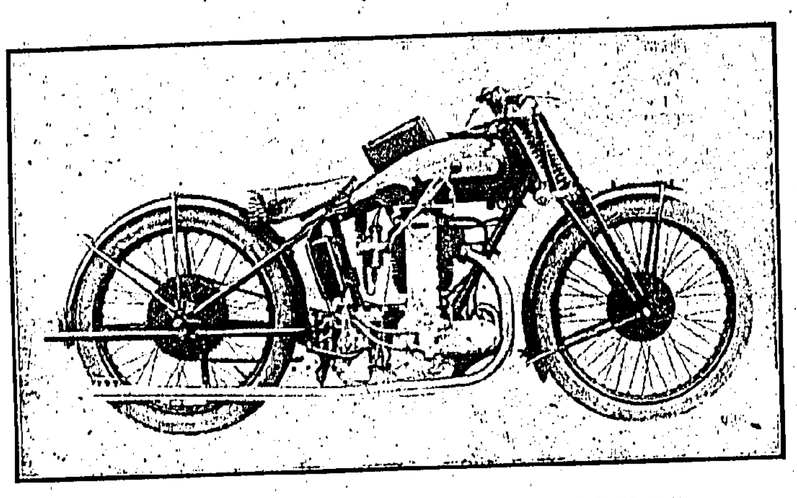
GAS TAX TOTAL HIGH.

Gasoline taxes collected in this country during 1928 amounted to more than $305,233,000, according to the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads. This tax was realized from the consumption of more than 10,178,344,700 gallons of gasoline.

DEATH'S SCYTHE.

Figures compiled by Michigan show that the automobile is one of the ten chief causes of death in every 5-year age group. From the ages of 5 to 9 it is second to diphtheria; 15 to 19 second to tuberculosis.

A. J. S.



THE 1929 A.J.S. T.T. MODEL.

Years of careful thought combined with a long experience have characterized the production of A.J.S. Motor cycles which to-day are recognized as the leading machines for efficiency, appearance and true value.

Here no mass production methods are employed. Individual care and attention must be given to every part and each assembly less that standard of A.J.S. efficiency, recognized the world over, should in any way suffer or the reputation of these famous machines lose its high esteem.

The best quality of materials and workmanship cannot be purchased cheaply but, those who are farsighted will gladly pay a little more knowing that in their purchase of an "A.J.S." they have secured the best.

Full particulars upon application to:—

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HONGKONG AND KOWLOON.

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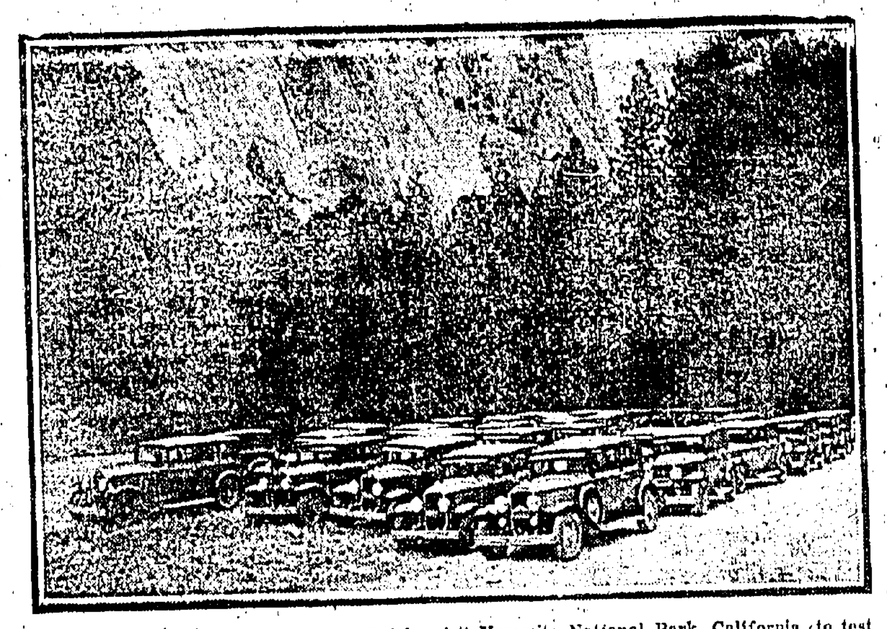

Thirty-seven Silver Anniversary Buicks visit Yosemite National Park, California, to test the performing qualities of the current models on a 400-mile drive over open highway, mountain roads and steep grades.

WHEN THE SPARK FAILS.

Ignition Troubles and Their Causes.

HOW TO CURE THEM.

It can be safely assumed that if there is misfiring that current is being generated. On the other hand, there is the possibility of the ignition cutting-out completely, which proves trouble at its source.

The first detail to suspect is the contact breaker—a striking rocker which keeps the contact permanently open. It is not so frequent a defect as it used to be owing to the improved construction adopted. If, however, it does occur it is a simple matter to detach the rocker by releasing the spring holding it; then clean the pivot pin thoroughly. The hole in the fibre insulating bush will also require touching up, but not with a round file or drill on any account. Use a tightly rolled-up piece of the finest emery paper to twirl inside the hole to clean it. The cause of a sticking rocker is damp having got into the magneto. If a car is left standing in a damp garage this trouble may occur.

In the case of coil ignition this is not self-generating as is the magneto, and any cutting-out would indicate that current was not passing through the coil. Therefore, the two terminals on the coil should be examined to ensure that the primary leads are connected. Usually these are so well secured that it is unlikely a disconnexion would occur. A lead might conceivably break, in which case a new section can easily be put in. It should be kept in mind that a loose connexion at the coil might cause misfiring.

Any serious internal fault in either coil or magneto which may cause cutting-out can only be remedied by the manufacturers or repairers, as it would be a case of a fault in the windings. In an extreme instance of complete breakdown another unit must be obtained, not a difficult matter, thanks to standardization.

Deteriorated Plug Leads.

Faults in the plug leads, though very infrequent unless the leads have been many years in use, comprise leakage or short-circuiting due to deterioration of the insulation, which may have developed cracks through which the current will spark to an adjacent lead in a similar condition. It is always advisable to replace these leads with new sections rather than to wrap them with insulating tape. This method, however, may be adopted for an emergency and temporary repair if a lead has short-circuited on to a metal part and thereby chafed or worn through.

The Sparking Gap.

The setting of the gap of the make-and-break on the contact breaker of a magneto is a matter of particular importance. This setting is determined by the manufacturers, who either supply a steel gauge or state in their instruction booklet the width of the gap in thousandths of an inch, so that the ordinary standard thickness gauges can be used. These are sold by all leading accessory concerns.

The Cut-Out.

A magneto is usually provided with a switch on the facia board, which is connected by a single wire to a terminal on the cover of the make-and-break. If this wire should become loose at the terminal the magneto will not switch off definitely, but the firing will continue jerkily. If the switch wire becomes detached the magneto cannot be switched off. Misfiring may be caused if the switch wire should touch the frame at any point through the insulation being worn or damaged.

A Cause of Difficult Starting.

Condensed moisture on the insulators of the plugs will prevent starting-up. This moisture may form when a car has been standing overnight in an unwarmed garage. The insulators should be wiped over with a clean absorbent rag thoroughly to dry them.

Now that coil ignition is so largely used it is important to keep in mind that the battery is the source of current. If, by any mischance, the battery should get completely run down, the engine could not be started until an auxiliary battery was connected up. A run-down battery will, however, recover sufficient voltage to work the coil if it be allowed to rest on open circuit from one to two hours.

ENGINE TROUBLE.

Spark Plug Operation.

USEFUL HINTS.

[By Israel Klein.]

The high compression and fast-speeding engine in use to-day has raised the importance of the spark plug in the proper operation of the motor. Considerably greater demand is made upon it and a greater variety of plugs has been found necessary to furnish the best performance under varying conditions.

To operate the motor efficiently, therefore, the motorist should become acquainted with proper spark plug operation and adjustment.

* * *

A large percentage of engine trouble may be traced to the spark plugs and eliminated by knowing what to do under the circumstances. If the motor is hard to start, if it misses at low idling speeds, if it is sluggish, if it loses power on long runs, at high speed, on hills or on a hard pull, the spark plugs should be examined. Any of these conditions may be due to dirty plugs.

All that is needed to correct such faults is to clean the plugs or, if the car has gone some 10,000 miles with the same spark plugs, to replace them with new ones. This mileage is about the limit at which engineers put the life of spark plugs. After that they cannot be expected to operate efficiently.

To clean spark plugs, fill the lower part of the plug with alcohol; metal polish or equal parts of ammonia and water, and let stand for a few minutes. Rub the carbon from the insulator with a cloth-covered stiff wire or wooden peg. Then wipe the plug dry. Clean the points with emery cloth and adjust the points.

Adjustment of the spark plug gap is important. The gap for use in average motors should be not wider than .025 inch. For high compression motors it should be .020 inch. At the same time the distributor contact points should be adjusted. These should be between .015 and .020 inch in width of gap.

The reason for the shorter gap in spark plug and distributor in high compression, high speed motors is that less time is afforded the ignition coil to build up the voltage necessary for the proper spark.

* * *

Even when the motor is not of the high compression type, if it is operated at high speeds, it requires a different type of spark plug from that used for average driving. And even with the proper spark plug, the distributor may cause trouble.

If the gaps between the distributor contact points are too wide, trouble may be experienced at high speed, while satisfactory operation may be had at low speed. And if the gap is too small, the trouble may be reversed.

Too small a gap in the distributor may cause almost constant contact from one point to another, there will not be a clean, sharp break as required for proper operation, and the coil will not be able to build up a high enough voltage to deliver to the plugs.

* * *

The ignition system therefore should be checked up every 1000 miles, with special view toward keeping the breaker contacts clean, square, and at the proper gap, cleaning the spark plugs and checking up the gaps between the electrodes.

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Six Cylinder Engine—Four Wheel Brakes—Fully Equipped—
A Modern Truck of Advanced Design—Superior in Performance

THE TRUCK WITH SPEED, POWER AND ENDURANCE.

Unmatched in appearance and performance—the best light truck transportation obtainable. All of these factors, combined with rugged endurance, give to the commercial world the finest BROCKWAY ever built.

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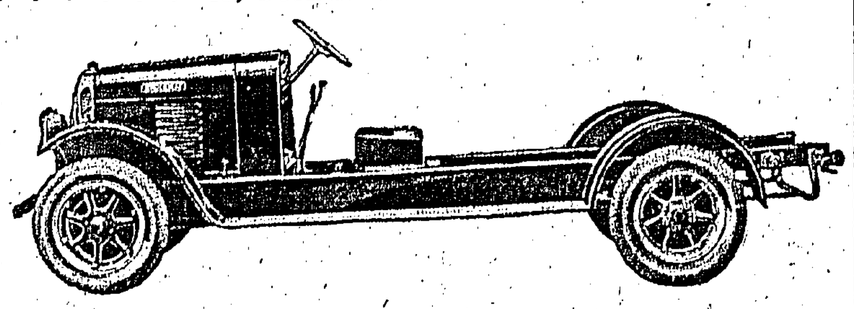

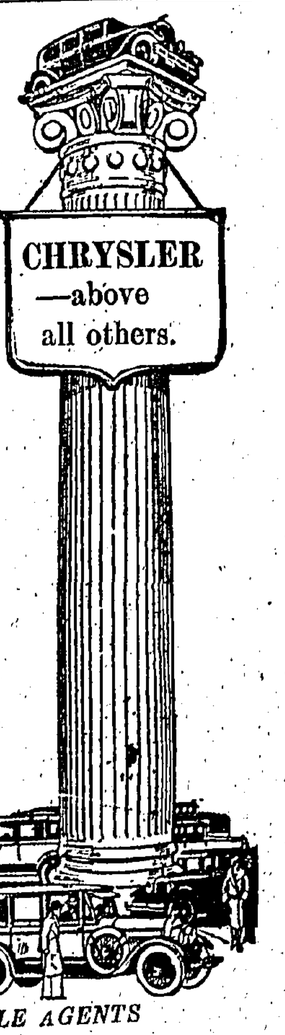

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YOUR CAR SHOULD CARRY AN AUTO-TOTAL. THE BEST MOTOR CAR FIRE EXTINGUISHER IN THE WORLD.

Prices from the Sole Agents,

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NOTICE

TO

ADVERTISERS

All advertising to be inserted in this Motor Supplement, must be delivered, not later than 2 p.m. on the Wednesday of the week of publication.

EASY ON TYRES.

Army Truck Records.

Remarkable tyre mileages are disclosed by an organisation formed in Great Britain to hire out to Territorial units the different types of motor vehicles required by them for training.

This year the fleet to be used by the British Territorial Force consists of 12 Jowett reconnaissance cars, five Clayton chain-track tractors used for hauling 60-pounders, each of which, with its carriage, weighs over seven tons; and 15 Karrier six-wheelers, by which a battery complete with guns and personnel can be taken from Territorial headquarters to the camping ground.

All the vehicles are fitted with Dunlop tyres, some of them the original tyres with which the venture began two years ago. Since then many of them, according to an investigation, "have run 30,000 miles, and the treads are hardly marked."

NEARLY 46,000.

Ford's Weekly Output.

While the production of motor vehicles in America was slightly lower at 143,252, for the week-ended April 27, 1929, compared with the previous week, the Ford Co. increased its output.

American Ford factories turned out 42,600 vehicles in that week, and the Canadian plant's contribution of 3300 made the total production 45,900 units.

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Incorporated in England
(Under the auspices of the Automobile Association)

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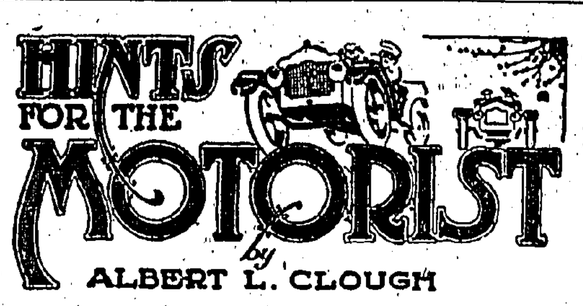

DETECTING LOOSE WRIST PINS.

The wrist pin (piston-pin) is a part which runs very hot and which it is difficult to lubricate effectually, because of its location. Moreover, pressure and wear are very unevenly distributed over it and its bearing-bushings, causing them to wear out of round rapidly. Lost motion between the piston and the connecting-rod is thus produced, which is evidenced by engine knocks. The wrist pin knock is not a heavy one, but is rather sharp and metallic. It is especially noticeable when an engine is idling otherwise quietly and although it frequently persists under driving conditions, other noises frequently obscure it. When a cylinder having a loose wrist pin is cut out, by short-circuiting its plug, the knock generally changes from a single one to a double one. A pin knock may be differentiated from that from a loose connecting-rod, as the former does not increase when the engine is slowed down rapidly by suddenly throttling it, at speed, while the latter does. This knock can be distinguished from a loose piston knock as follows: Inject very heavy oil into the suspected cylinder and run the engine. If the noise ceases temporarily, it is the piston which is slapping, but if it does not stop, the wrist pin probably is loose. All cylinders should be tested by the above methods, and by using a sounding rod, until it is known which ones have noisy pins. With the cylinder head removed and the crankcase opened up, working a connecting rod up and down with the hand, usually will demonstrate any considerable looseness at its wrist pin. In a shop, having an engine tester of the air pump type, looseness of a pin can be detected by applying and withdrawing pressure from the cylinder with the crank on centre, and watching the rod for play in the piston. Noise from loose pins, destroys the smoothness of an otherwise quiet engine, particularly at idling, but looseness at these points ordinarily involves no danger of wrecking an engine as does the loose rod-bearing, for instance.

Treatment of Frozen Engine.

Question:—I have been drawing off the water from my —— car, each night, but I forgot to do it last night and the radiator and engine froze, so that I couldn't even crank it. What is the best thing to do in such a case?

Answer:—Have your car towed into a warm garage and let it gradually thaw out. When it has done so, whatever damage has occurred will be indicated by water leaks. If any part of the radiator has opened up, a soldering job will probably make it as good as new. If you find that water runs out from the engine, it indicates that the water-jacket has cracked and sometimes such damage can be repaired by welding. If the pump leaks, you probably will need a new pump housing. Should you find that water is running into the crank-case, through cracks in the head or block casting, this is serious, as it may necessitate replacing these expensive castings. You may find that no permanent damage has been done, which will indeed be good luck.

Possible Cause of Backfiring.

Question:—My —— car will not speed up to more than 55 m.p.h. at which speed it begins to backfire through the carburetor. In climbing a long hill, the engine will begin to make a crackling noise in its cylinder head, then commence to pop in the carburetor and finally stop, unless the clutch is released. Each time this occurs I have found the carburetor float-chamber full of gasoline. What else than inadequate fuel feed can cause this trouble?

Answer:—One other thing than inadequate fuel feed can account for this trouble, and that is preignition of the charges, when the parts in the combustion space become very hot from hard running. Sometimes, if the right kind of spark-plugs are not in use their points become red hot and ignite the fresh charges as they are entering, causing knocking, such as you mention, and allowing the flame to travel through the intake into the carburetor. Heavy carbon deposits may also do this. If the plugs you are using are not of exactly the type recommended, they should be changed, but you better check up the fuel feed most carefully, as it may be insufficient but still fast enough to fill the float-chamber before you can get to it to see how high the level is.

SUNLIGHT TO ORDER.

Ingenious Test of Tyres.

"SUN CRACKING."

Tropical sunshine is now being created in the midst of England's smoky Midlands to test the effect of strong sunlight upon motor tyres made for use in hot climates. The innovation has been carried out at the laboratories of Fort Dunlop where research work is undertaken into the qualities of rubber destined for most parts of the civilized world.

"Resistance to sun-cracking," one of the laboratory chemists explained in an interview, "is an essential feature of the modern tyre, and by means of the ultro-violet ray lamp we can to-day produce, within a few hours, the effect of exposure to months of strong sunlight.

"By this means we can find out the values of various rubber compounds with regard to their resistance to sun-cracking and so anticipate the way in which the ultimate product may be expected to behave in tropical countries."

ROAD CONGRESS.

Experts to Gather.

The sixth session of the Permanent International Association of Road Congresses will be held in Washington (U.S.A.), in October.

This congress will bring together international specialists, who will present and consider the results of research and experience in all phases of highway development and use.

THE TOTTERING KING.

Regally crowned with his diamonds black,
Sceptred with pick or spade,
Coal was a monarch, and ev'ry stack
Smoke in his honor made;
Streamers of sable, his banners flew
Towering from castles of toil;
Homage and wealth from the world he drew,
Then came the pretender—"Oil."

Gushers that answered the probing drill
With bountiful fountains of gold
Suckled new life—but they brought a chill
To hearts of the kings of old;
Eagerly thrown was the stripling's gage,
Keen was his buttonless foil,
Vibrant his voice shouting: "War I wage,
Yield place old monarchs to "Oil."

Over the seas and the land the duel
Is fought out with gestures grim,
For power and motion and force are fuel;
The victory? The buyer's whim;
The whim that determines which shall excel
For kings of production must also sell
Their products in units of heat.

Oil's subjects have menaced from ev'ry road
Coal's thralls that are fixed to rail,
And whenever a motor takes up its load
Or a screw-driven vessel sails
The battle is fought. But the old king's fall
Is the whole world's loss if he dies;
While the end of the fight will bring good to all
If the rivals become allies.

MOTORISTS 'PARADISE.

Arabia, largest peninsula in the world, has less than 2000 automobiles, according to the U. S. Department of Commerce.

WENT UP IN SMOKE.

Gasoline production during 1928 totalled 15,841,686,000 gallons. This was an increase of 11 per cent. over the production of 1927.

FOR SPEED AND RELIABILITY
We have in stock
THE FAMOUS 174 c.c. SUPERSPORT
Holder of 14 World's Records including the 24 hours average speed of 52 miles per hour.
THE 350 c.c. SUPERSPORT
Last victories.
TOUR DE FRANCE (4453 Km)
1st
FRENCH BOL D'OR
World's Road Record of 24 Hours. Record Beaten of 138 Km.
1st
ALGERIA GRAND PRIX
1st
GRAND PRIX FRANCE (Montlhery Track)
Won two years in succession 1927, 1928, average speed 150 Km.
Easy Payment Plan.
THE FRENCH MOTOR CYCLE Co.
46, Nathan Road, KOWLOON.

THE NEW NASH "400"

Nash "400" Means Thoroughbred Value

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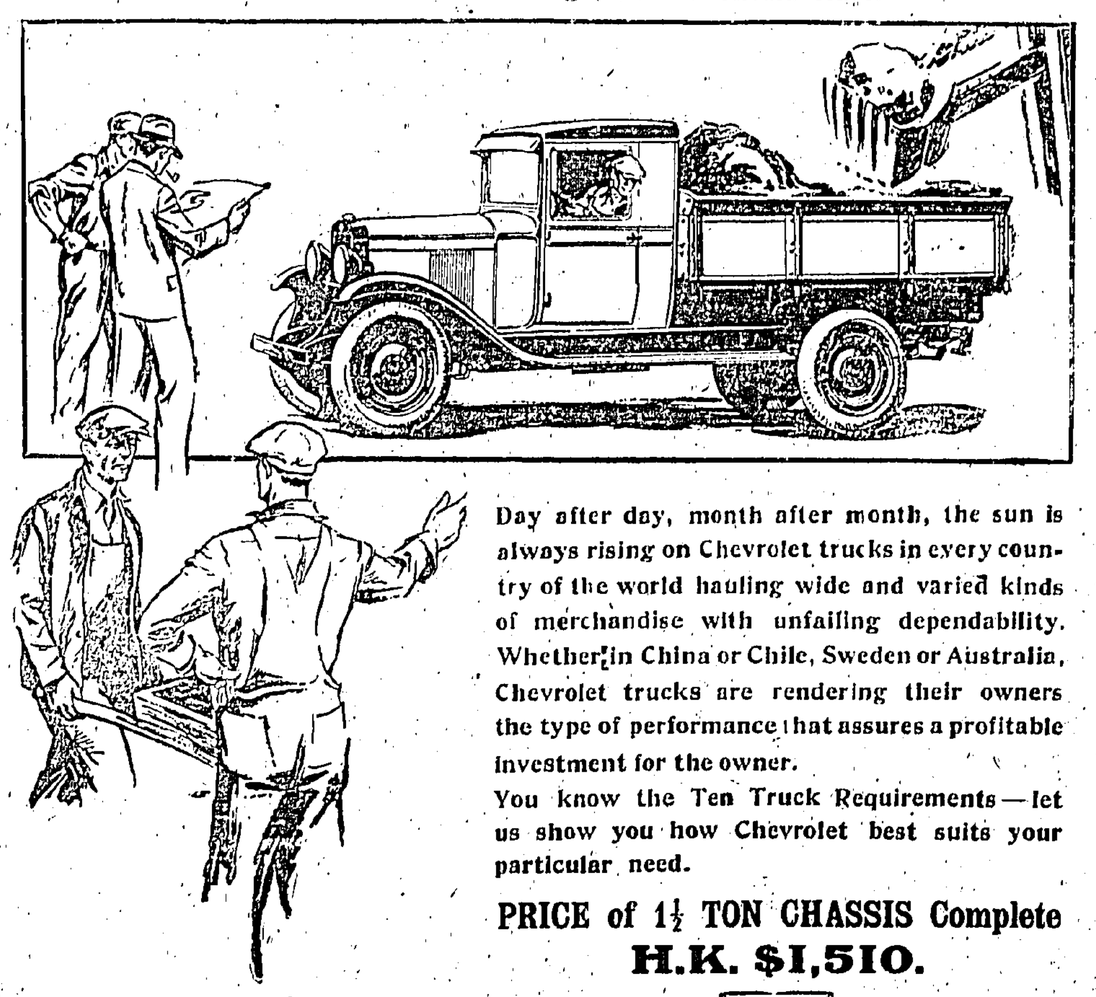

Day after day, month after month, the sun is always rising on Chevrolet trucks in every country of the world hauling wide and varied kinds of merchandise with unfailing dependability. Whether in China or Chile, Sweden or Australia, Chevrolet trucks are rendering their owners the type of performance that assures a profitable investment for the owner.

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SHANGHAI. HONGKONG.

AMERICA AFTER BRITISH BOOKS.

PLEA TO STEM NEW "INVASION."

Oxford, June 25.

"It is not the wealthy collectors who are denuding England of the common books—it is the American Libraries," said Dr. R. W. Chapman, Secretary of the Oxford University Press, when speaking today at the annual meeting of the Society of Friends of the Bodleian Library.

He emphasised the danger of delay in the purchase of old English books, not at present rare, by English libraries.

"Our secondhand booksellers so time the distribution of their catalogues," he continued, "that the American buyer, if he is quick in sending his cable, is not at a very serious disadvantage.

"At Yale, I have been told that two or three assistants in the library spend their time in checking up the English catalogues and filling the gaps. American librarians and professors on vacation drive through our country towns and buy up whole shopfuls of books.

"And the Americans are not alone. The librarians of the Dominions are beginning to see that they cannot be without old editions. Even the Continent of Europe has its emissaries in search of standard editions of important books in our own country.

Changing Values.

"The habit of serious collecting for professional purposes has grown very much. Many of our professors and lecturers in literature and history, and not a few of our undergraduate students in these subjects, are collectors in their modest way. That is all to the good, but the results are apparent. Books which a few years ago were more than plentiful, seem to have disappeared.

"A comparison of values tells the same story with even greater emphasis. Let me give an example. In 1922 I bought a slightly imperfect first edition of Percy's "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry" for 5s. Only a year or two ago a prompt telegram secured a better copy for 9s. A few weeks ago I saw a copy priced at £6 6s. This is not yet a collectors' book, but it soon will be, when the price will be £20."

Dr. Chapman suggested that imperfect copies of certain books ought not to be beneath the notice of librarians. He urged that libraries should publish lists of books which they required, as was done by the Bodleian, when the response was by no means negligible.

"Let us do all in our power to stem the American invasion," he proceeded. "But it is foolish to resent it, and ungenerous to impute it to low motives."

"Acquisitive Monsters."

"Some Americans, no doubt, enjoy the ostentation of great wealth, but they are not collectors because they are rich. If the seething pot of American life throws to the surface these acquisitive monsters that is because American civilisation is profoundly conscious of a need which it cannot satisfy with American products.

"We are better off in this country. However fast we try to efface it, the traces of antiquity are all about us—the earth's surface is subtly modelled by Old Time.

"In America even the countryside is raw and looks like an unfinished job. The public buildings libraries, museums, into which millions are poured, remain hardly perceptible in that wilderness. We must not wonder if Americans are eager to buy what we show so little reluctance to sell them. We are beginning at last to realise our danger, but we are constrained to admit that the Americans have taken what they have taken, not only because they are richer, but also because they have wanted it more than we wanted it.

"Many of our recent losses are due not to poverty but to indifference. There are some indications of a change of heart. We are, however, still apt to wring our hands as in the presence of inexorable destiny, but the situation is, in fact, not altogether beyond our control."

WELL-KNOWN MAN SHOT DEAD.

"TAKEN FOR A RIDE" NEAR NEW YORK.

New York, June 25.

A "ride into the country" which last night ended the checkered career of Frank Marlow, the well known Broadway character, is today reviving echoes of the shooting of Arnold Rothstein on Nov. 5 last, the mere mention of which cause the police embarrassment.

Like Rothstein, with whom he was intimate, Marlow, in addition to being a prominent figure on Broadway, where he was noted as a prodigal spender, was well-known in boxing and racing circles, where his operations were somewhat unsavoury.

Recently the police say he had engaged in a rum running syndicate, following the padlocking of a night club of which he was proprietor, and it is believed that a rum running feud may be responsible for his murder.

However, in several ways Marlow's murder resembles that of Rothstein. He had engaged a hotel room near the scene of Rothstein's death, and was attempting unsuccessfully to use an alias. He had been awaited there last night by a girl who identified herself as "Mickey of the rendezvous" over the telephone, but who had disappeared when the police arrived later.

The police, in addition to seeking her, are trying to find Marlow's wife, who, after being informed of her husband's murder by telephone disappeared with their two children before the police went to their country home in Long Island to question her to-day.

Marlow was found dying beside the road in a suburb on Long Island with three bullet wounds in his head. He died without regaining consciousness.

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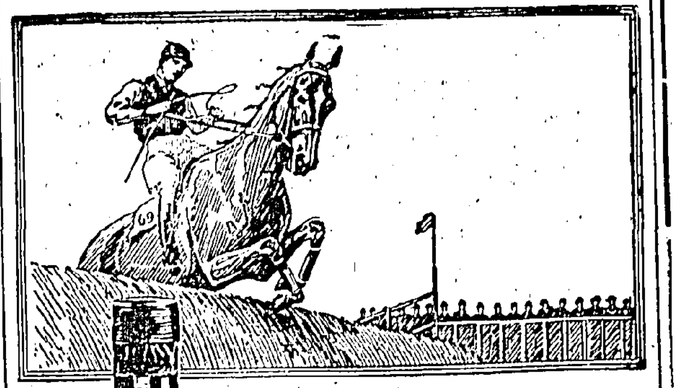

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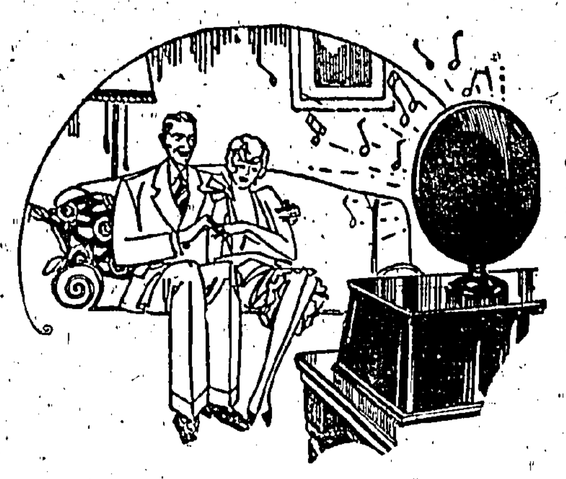

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REDS IN SWATOW REGION.

COMMUNIST FORCES SEIZE SHANGHANG CITY.

TERRORISM CONTINUES

Swatow, July 17.

News is to hand that the Communist force under Tsu and Mo have captured Shanghang.

In spite of all that has been said of attempts to surround them, or of their joining up with other forces, they seem still to be an independent troop, making an easy living by moving from one to another of the district cities in the borders of the three provnces, Fukien, Kiangsi and Kwangtung. The fact that they operate far from the provincial centres, and, easily pass from one province to another, secures them immunity from any serious effort to dislodge them. They are free to terrorise the countryside, making levies on the wealthier people and in each place executing a few as an example.

Shanghang was ill-defended, being but lightly held by the troops of the late General Kwok, who was himself killed in a fight with this Communist force recently. Without their leader, the troops have no spirit, and probably did as they wished on the passage of the Kwangsi troops through the place lately, when they retired to the hills till the danger was passed, and then came back again into the city.

There are no details yet of the circumstances of the fall of the place or of the conduct of the victors. The missionaries of the Mennonite Baptist Mission reached Swatow a few days ago, after some delays and considerable peril. It is probable that the city has been attacked by the surrounding villages, which were honeycombed with Communism.

The neighbouring city of Yun-thin and its district which recently was the bone of contention between several forces at once, has been for some week under the Communists again. For some reason or other, the Kwangtung pursuit of Kwangsi stopped at Yun-thin: they suddenly withdrew from there and went up the river to the west towards Kayingchow, and have remained inactive there.

It is claimed that the Kwangsi remants were rounded up by one section, but there seem reason to doubt that. The provincial troops are concerned with little beyond their own borders, and Yun-thin and Shanghang being just over the Fukien border, nothing is being done.

A society of refugees and their friends in business in this region from Tingchow and Lingnam, two places which have suffered severely from Tsu and Mo are appealing for help, it remains to be seen with what effect.

Thaipu and the lower reaches of the Han River to Chaochowfu are not threatened, as the Kwangtung troops on the river are sufficient to prevent any raid.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

Hongkong Currency.

[To The Editor of *Hongkong Telegraph.*]

Sir,—Your correspondent, "Pound of Flesh," puts it to us that one essential of a silver standard is unrestricted imports of silver coin. He is rather near the truth in this, but if he was wholly correct another essential would be unrestricted exports of silver coin, and if your correspondent can tell us to whom we can export our surplus dollars with a reasonable probability of getting them back when we need them, he will be rendering a service that will go far toward solving the currency problem.

As to the proposed remedy, "Pound of Flesh," I think, lacks something of that calm and premeditated prudence that links the ancient Shylock to the modern banker.

The prospect of being handed, in time of crisis, a bright and shining silver dollar in exchange for a paper promise to pay him that amount fills him with such dismay that, crisis or no crisis, he calls to heaven that Government shall give him the legal right to forthwith pay his banker threepence!

Verily a prudent man is like unto a pin—his head preventeth him from going too far!—Yours, etc.

Z.

Hongkong, July 20th, 1929.

Tram car No. 16 ran off the track near the South China Bathing Pavilion, at Quarry Bay, last evening, and it was about twenty minutes before it was got back to the rails and tram-traffic was able to resume.

GENTLEMEN LOSE TO PLAYERS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

leasing Lancashire, improved upon that performance by defeating Derbyshire by an innings and 49 runs at Chesterfield.

Batting first they made 418, and dismissing Derby for 253, enforced the follow-on, the home county then being disposed of for 116. In Derbyshire's second innings, Geary bowled magnificently, taking 6 wickets for 27 runs.

POOR GLAMORGAN.

Bowlers Severely Trounced By Yorkshire.

Yorkshire beat Glamorgan by an innings and 54 runs, some remarkable bowling succeeding the complete subjection of the Glamorgan attack.

Glamorgan gave a sound opening display, making 297 in their first innings.

Yorkshire replied with 437 for 4 wickets, Barber, Oldroyd and Greenwood all reaching three figures. After an early mishap, Yorkshire collared the bowling. Barber made 114 chiefly in partnership with Oldroyd, who totalled 168, while Greenwood had made 104 not out when the declaration was made.

Batting again, Glamorgan collapsed completely, the whole side being out for 86. Dennis and Rhodes bowled practically unchanged, the former taking 4 wickets for 18 runs and the vetgran Rhodes, 5 for 41.

SUSSEX MAKE RUNS.

But Earn only First Innings Points.

Sussex made 857 runs for the loss of 17 wickets against Essex at Leyton, but had to be content with first innings points. The match produced over 1,200 runs, some brilliantly fast scoring being seen.

Sussex made 367 in their first innings (Cook, 105 and Hipkin, 6 for 117), to which Essex replied with 352.

Sussex gave a superb second innings display, K. S. Duleepsinhji scoring at a remarkable pace to complete another century. He was not dismissed until he had made 202. With no prospect of a finish, Sussex batted on and at the close of play had made 490 for 7.

ANOTHER DRAWN GAME.

Croom Makes an Effort.

Northants defeated Warwickshire on the first innings, though they were nearly robbed of the honour by the effort of Croom, who batted magnificently for Warwick and was not out with 131 to his credit at the close of the innings.

Northants made 362 (Matthews, 116; Mayer, 5 or 56) and Warwick responded with 311 (Croom, 131 not out).

Northants declared with 5 wickets down in their second innings and 233 on the board, and Warwick made 94 for 2 wickets in a quite finish.

SOUTH AFRICANS BEATEN.

Lancashire Bowling Proves Too Good.

Lancashire defeated South Africa by ten wickets, the visitors failing to get hold of the county's bowling.

Batting first, Lancashire made 384, to which South Africa replied with 218 (Iddon, 5 for 34). They were obliged to follow on and on this occasion made exactly 200, Richard Tyldesley claiming seven wickets at a cost of fifty-two runs. Lancashire scored 36 runs to win without loss.—*Reuter.*

EXCHANGE RATES.

London, July 19.

Paris	123.84½
Geneva	25.22
Berlin	20.35
Oslo	18.20½
Helsingfors	193
Athens	375
Buenos Aires	47¼
Hong Kong	1/11
New York	4.85
Amsterdam	12.08¾
Stockholm	18.09½
Vienna	34.46
Madrid	33.36
Bucharest	818½
Bombay	1/5.25/32
Yokohama	1/10.23/32
Brussels	34.90½
Milan	92.74½
Copenhagen	18.20½
Prague	164
Lisbon	108.20
Rio	5⅞
Shanghai	2/4½
Silver (spot)	24.13/16
Silver (forward)	24⅞

—*British Wireless.*

After being knocked down by a tram car in the vicinity of the Western Market, in Connaught Road West, an old Chinese woman of 50 was removed yesterday morning to the Government Civil Hospital.

ANOTHER MUI TSAI CASE.

ABSENCE OF S.C.A. OFFICIAL CRITICISED.

WOMEN CHARGED.

Wong Hay and another woman were charged before Mr. E. W. Hamilton this morning with assaulting a *mui-tsai*.

Inspector M. Murphy informed the Magistrate that he had been requested by Mr. H. R. Butters, of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, to ask an adjournment of the case.

Mr. Hamilton:—If the S.C.A. is the complainant, they should send up a representative. Mr. Butters should know that perfectly well. What are the facts of this case?

Inspector Murphy:—I know nothing about the facts at all, your Worship. All I have is this chit.

His Worship said he was being left in entire ignorance of the facts of the case by people, who, having put themselves down as the complainants, should have been present in Court to tell him all about it. He must press for the attendance of Mr. Butters or someone else connected with the S.C.A.

The case was held over, while Inspector Murphy left to communicate with the S.C.A.

Mr. Rendall is appearing for the defence.

IVAN MOSJUKIN.

THE STAR OF "MICHAEL STROGOFF" IN "CASANOVA."

Ivan Mosjukin, who will be remembered for his excellent acting in "Michael Strogoff," is the leading player in "Casanova," The Prince of Adventurers," which will be shown at the Queen's Theatre from Thursday to Saturday.

The story, founded upon the life of one of the greatest lovers of all ages, is one of the most colourful romances ever adopted to the screen. From a wealth of material, the producer has built up a tale that brims over with the splendour of the courts of Venice, and is alive with flashing action. Ivan Mosjukin fairly revels in the silken fascinations of the role of the great romantic lover. Amid scenes that range from the beautiful waters of Venice to the court of Catherine of Russia, the character finds the beautiful ladies of his heart's desire, and loves them exquisitely. "Casanova, The Prince of Adventurers" is more than a love story—it is a tale of adventure, full of exciting incidents not the least being two thrilling sword duels, one of which is strongly reminiscent of Douglas Fairbanks.

When this picture was first shown in Paris, it was hailed as a triump for Europe. Wrote one critic: "We watched in astonishment this magnificent, incomparable film, splendidly mounted, an incontestable proof of the value of continental films." Another said: "It is a film equal to the greatest and most artistic American productions. "Casanova" has been mounted with unequalled magnificence. In the gorgeous settings, the massed scenes, and the lighting, the drama has attained a romantic splendour never before realised."

SOVIET OFFENSIVE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Russian dispute, Mr. H. L. Stimson, on the basis of the newspaper despatches, feels that the crisis should be settled without hostilities.

Senator Borah has issued a statement in which he strongly commends Russia for recognition of the binding force of the Kellogg Pact in the present controversy in China and says he hopes and believes that the difficulty will be amicably adjusted.—*Reuter's American Service.*

IN NANKING.

Memorandum to Powers Contemplated.

Nanking, July 19.

The Nanking Government has decided not to reply to the second Note of the Soviet Government.

It is understood that a statement is being issued by the Nanking Government addressed to foreign governments in Europe and America, commenting on the dangerous nature of the Communist propaganda in China under the direction of the Soviet Government.

The statement will also touch upon Sino-Soviet relations regarding the control of the Chinese Eastern Railway and the various causes which led to the seizure of the C.E.R.

The Chinese Note will also emphasise the supreme desire of the National Government to maintain friendly relations with all foreign Powers, and expresses regret at the Russian aggression shown by the truculent phraseology of the First and Second Russian Notes to the Chinese Government.

The calm feeling hitherto existing in Government circles in Nanking was rudely disturbed by the receipt of information from General Chang Hsueh-liang, that the situation on the Manchurian-Soviet frontiers was one of extreme tension and that war might break out at any moment.

China Severing Relations.

Nanking, July 19.

The State Council has decided to break off relations with Russia, withdraw all Chinese diplomatic officials from Russia, request all Russian diplomatic officials to leave China, and place Chinese subjects in Russia under the care of the German Embassy at Moscow.—*Reuter.*

JAPANESE COMMENTS.

Vernacular Press Still Hoping for Peace.

Tokyo, July 19.

While blaming China's high-handed action over the Chinese Eastern Railway the vernacular papers admit surprise at the stiffness of the Soviet's attitude, which the *Nichi Nichi* considers "too peremptory."

The *Hochi* characterises it as "a little bit arrogant."

Nevertheless, despite reports that frontier skirmishes have already occurred the papers continue to believe that war will be averted, and urge the disputants to strive to settle their differences amicably, without resort to arms.—*Reuter.*

"I don't like the way she's always talking about people; guess what she told me about Gert."

The Very Idea!

The ancient church of St. Mary Magdalen, Ripon, for many years a ruin and a haven for pigs, has been declared an ancient monument by the Office of Works. The pigs were quartered at the west end of the church and the front was used as a pig trough. The church, as a national relic, will receive the attention of a caretaker and will no longer house the swine.

* * *

We have it on medical authority that the action of nicotine on the heart is to slow it down. It changes hysterical, hurried flutterings into a slower but steady and regular beat. The sudden withdrawal of tobacco, therefore, from one who suffers from a weak heart is likely to be attended with danger.

Be still, my heart, ah cease from palpitating,
Observe how I with countenance serene,
Resume my pipe. Hear Aesculaplus stating
Approval of our Lady Nicotine.
No need for fear, for abstinence provoking
Deaf ear will give to counsel all morose.
I need not—nay, I *must* not—give up smoking,
Nor dock, dear heart, your little daily dose.

* * *

The present electoral system is not democracy, but the dictatorship of the croupier.—Mr. Lloyd George.

If any man can say that criticism has done him a great deal of good, I am that man.—Mr. A. E. W. Mason.

There must be reformers, of course, but it is well for a time to be suspicious of them.—Mr. Robert Lynd.

Can anything be imagined more ugly than a pair of trousers?—Dr. A. C. Jordan.

The popular opinion is that when a scientist says anything it is so, but when a philosopher or a theologian says anything it probably isn't.—Dean Inge.

We are perpetually trembling on either side of the border-line of good manners, good taste, and good law.—Mr. Justice Acton.

* * *

Customer—"Could I try those flannel trousers on in the window, please?"

Shop Assistant—"E-e-excuse me, sir. But the mangement don't allow that."

* * *

Midland Magistrate—"What do you get drunk on?" Man—"Excitement, sir, excitement."

North London Magistrate, to a woman applying for advice—Are you the landlady? Woman—No, dear.

Mr. Justice Eve, in the Chancery Division—"You may take judicial notice that week-ends are generally wet."

Tenant at Shoreditch County Court—My wife has told me not to pay the rent, and she says she knows the law on the subject.

Two men sentenced at Hull recently were stated to have been so determined to steal a chest of tea, containing 192 ¼-lb. packets, that they followed a truck driver for two hours and finally got it.

* * *

He: "There are two periods in a man's life when he never understands a woman."

She: "Indeed, when are they?"

He: "Before he is married and afterwards."

* * *

A clergyman, anxious to introduce some new hymn-books, directed the clerk to give out a notice in church in regard to them immediately after the sermon.

The clerk, however, had a notice of his own to give with reference to the baptism of infants. Accordingly, at the close of the sermon, he announced, "All those who have children they wished baptised, please send in their names at once."

The clergyman, who was deaf, supposing that the clerk was giving out the hymn-book notice, immediately arose and said:

"And I want to say for the benefit of those who haven't any, that they may be obtained from me any day between three and four o'clock, the ordinary little ones at ninepence, and the special red ones with extra strong backs at eighteenpence each."

WATER LEVELS.

FOR WEST, NORTH AND EAST RIVERS.

The following table, compiled by the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung, shows the water levels in English feet on the West, North and East Rivers on the dates named:

	July 18.	July 19
Shiuhing	19.7	18.5
Tsingyuen	7.3	6.4
Samshui	11.8	—
Sheklung	4.6	3.8

POWELLS

10, Ice House Street.

Have just received a new consignment of

"BURBERRY,"

"PELTIN VAIN"

and

"RAINGUARD" Waterproofs.

These well-known British makes need no introduction. They are the best the country produces in their various styles. Prices range from

$13.50 to $75.00

Less 10% Discount for Cash.

KLIM BUTTERFAT CONTENTS 28%

To really understand KLIM it must first be known that milk is ⅞ water and ⅛ solids.
There is no more food value in the water than in ordinary city water. The food value is all in the solids. KLIM is the solids of fresh clean, pasteurised milk.
You can reliquify KLIM to any consistency desired.

Obtainable at—

Peninsula Hotel Stores,
Sincere Company,
Wing On Company,
—and at all Compradores.

Ask for a trial tin and scientific booklets.

HONGKONG AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY.
Kai Ming Building, Queen's Road, Central.

GORDON'S

I suggest you to know that you can come into our Store at any time and look at anything or try things on without ever feeling you are expected to buy

W. S. DRAKE.

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the great American love classic of the screen

AT THE MAJESTIC TO-DAY ONLY. At 2.30, 5.20, 7.15 & 9.15

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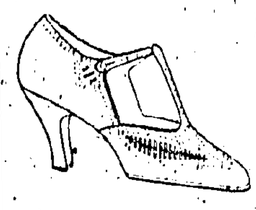
WHITE CANVAS
COLOURED CANVAS
COLOURED KID
BLACK PATENT
BLACK SATIN



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GOLD, SILVER and MULTI
from $9.50

CHILDREN'S SHOES
AT
PRICES TO CLEAR.

Commencing, Monday, July 22nd.

Lane, Crawford, Ltd.

A FAMOUS EUROPEAN ACTOR
—blazing his way through scenes of matchless splendour to a thrilling climax.

IVAN MOSJUKINE
The star of
"MICHAEL STROGOFF"
in
CASANOVA,
THE PRINCE OF ADVENTURERS

COMING TO THE
QUEEN'S *THURSDAY TO SATURDAY*

"RICKSHAW" BRAND
CEYLON TEA
Cheapest and Best
From all leading Compradores.

This group was taken after the wedding, at the Rosary Church, Kowloon, on Sunday last, of Professor A. J. Mauricio, the well-known physical culture instructor, and Miss Regina Rosario. (Photo: Mee Cheung).

CROSS ON ROMAN ANTEFIX.

FIRST PROOF OF CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS IN BRITAIN.

Newport, June 25.

What is regarded as the earliest evidence in Britain of the existence of Christian religion among the Roman soldiers has been found at the Roman city at Caerleon, on the banks of the river Usk.

Most Roman buildings bore on their roofs an antefix—a piece of pottery or tile—some of which were stamped with a human head and a disc representing the sun. The latest find, announced by Mr. Nash Williams, who is in charge of the excavations at Caerleon, is that of an antefix with a human head, but with a cross in place of the sun disc.

"This," he said at the first session of the annual meeting of the British Archaeological Association at Newport to-day, "is the first Christian sign found in any Roman city in this country."

"TRUE HEAVEN."

A THRILLING SPY DRAMA.

Although "True Heaven," a thrilling spy drama, which will be presented at the Queen's Theatre on Tuesday and Wednesday, has war as its background, there is no scene in the picture which brings the character of the play nor the evolution of the story to the battle front.

On that basis "True Heaven" cannot be called a war story in the accepted sense. There are no big guns, no marching regiments, no battles—"True Heaven" is more of the period of the war than of the war itself.

Again, "True Heaven" proves more than all else, that teeming drama came out of the war, real human drama, none more powerful than is embodied in this story of a young British officer and a mysterious young girl known only as "Judith."

Miles from the fighting front this youth and girl meet, under strange circumstances, the youth falls in love with her, only to discover that she is an enemy spy and that his life is in her hands.

Torn between love and patriotism, the girl has to make a hurried decision—and she does, with startling results. George O'Brien and Lois Moran are co-featured in this picture which also has a brilliant supporting cast.

THE DERFFLINGER.

REFLOATED AND ON THE WAY TO TSINGTAO.

Shanghai, July 19.

The N. D. L. s.s. Derfflinger was reflonted this morning, and is being towed to Tsingtao.—*Reuter.*

[The s.s. Derfflinger was reported on July 17 to have gone on the rocks at Chalientao, forty miles from Tsingtao. The passengers were taken off by American destroyers.]

On a lonely hill path at Pokfulum yesterday the Police found the body of a Chinese, about 40 years of age. It was removed to the Public Mortuary.

THE WORLD'S SUGAR PROBLEM.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS' ENQUIRY.

[By James One.]

Among the most interesting of the manifold activities of the League of Nations are the enquiries undertaken by the Economic Commission into industrial problems of international significance. An important enquiry undertaken earlier this year into the coal industry is now being followed by a similar enquiry into the position of the sugar industry. The memoranda prepared for the purpose of this enquiry have been published, and afford a survey of the position which for thoroughness and impartiality could not well be surpassed.

The world sugar industry is passing through a serious depression which is due mainly to over-production, this again being in large part the result of the World War. In 1910 the world production of sugar was approximately 17,000,000 tons, this being divided almost equally between cane and beet. During and immediately after the War the chief beet-growing districts, which lie in Europe, were ravaged in the fighting and the production of beet sank to less than half its former figures. To compensate for this, the production of cane increased, and owing to various improvements in growing, manufacturing and selling methods, it has maintained its increase ever since.

The production of cane sugar alone in 1928-29 exceeded the entire world production of sugar in 1920! On the other hand, the production of beet sugar also rose, in spite of the fact that the cost of production, both of the agricultural and the manufacturing side of the industry, had risen enormously.

Beet Advantages.

Nevertheless the advantages of beet growing from a strictly agricultural point of view, the possibility of utilising the residual bye products of the beet, the advantages of this crop for the labour market and the *ease of collecting* taxation on the product, induced almost every country to protect its beet growing industry with particular care. The result has been that the industry has been artificially fostered in many countries, including our own, where it was non-existant before the War. The pre-war exporting countries are in a difficult position, and there is throughout the world a serious over-production.

It is interesting to note that the experts who have compiled the League's report do not put forward the usual objections to the artificial protection of this industry. They recognise its inevitability, and see the solution for the present crisis in the sugar industry rather in an increase in consumption which should gradually absorb the present surplus production. Consumption, it is true, is increasing steadily throughout the world. The total world consumption has risen from 11.6 kilogrammes per head in 1923-24 to 13 in 1927-8, and it appears likely that this increase will be maintained for at least some years more. Nevertheless, the authors of the League's report find further efforts necessary, and agree in advocating a campaign of publicity and advertising.

The report, which is one of the most valuable in its line that the League has produced, should be read by all interested in this great industry.

MORE LONDON POLICE CHANGES.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS FOR WEST-END.

Important changes are about to be made in C Division of the Metropolitan Police, the division that includes the West-end of London.

Lord Byng, the Commissioner, has called for volunteers for transfer from other areas to Vine-street and Marlborough-street Stations.

About a score of constables have already been added to the strength of the division, which possesses the shortest beats in the Metropolitan district.

Big Changes Coming?

The request for volunteers is not altogether unprecedented, for in former years volunteers were periodically invited to A Division, chiefly for duty at the Houses of Parliament, but the present request would appear to foreshadow wholesale changes.

During the past few months no fewer than seven officers have been dismissed or required to resign.

A number of officers in this division have also honourably retired after years of good service, so that the ranks need replenishing.

The Goddard revelations created a state of unhappiness among the police of the division, and some of the men still cling to the mistaken notion that the public look upon them with distrust. It is desirable that this atmosphere should be changed.

Covering the hub of London, C Division, though the smallest in area, consisting merely of two stations, is to the force what the Guards' Brigade is to the Army, and once the morale has been properly restored the duties will proceed with renewed zeal.

Enthusiastic Response.

Lord Byng probably considered that compulsory transfer to the division so soon after the clearance would not be a popular idea.

The reception of his scheme for volutary applications has been most enthusiastic.

From one division alone (Peckham) over 50 men have volunteered.

In making the appeal, which concerns all from the rank of inspector to constable, it is clear that Lord Byng is desirous of studying the feelings of his men in the matter of living accommodation, for large numbers—especially married men—prefer suburban residence rather than living in central section houses.

Quite unconnected with the scheme is a reshuffle of positions affecting four chief-constables.

Mr. H. D. Morgan moves from No. 1 District (West and South-West) to take charge of No. 4 (East and South):

Brig.-Gen. J. Whitehead leaves No. 2 (West and North) for No. 1:

Major M. H. Tomlin proceeds from No. 5 (East and North) to No. 2; and

Mr. T. J. Landon, now in charge of No. 4, goes to No. 3.

A HARBOUR FIRE.

EMDEN ELEVATORS AND BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

Berlin, July 19.

A big fire is reported to have taken place in the outer harbour of Emden. Grain elevators and other buildings have been destroyed. The damage is estimated at a million Marks.—*Reuter.*

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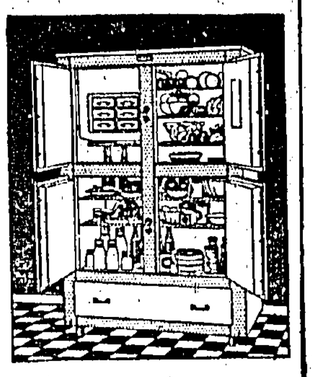

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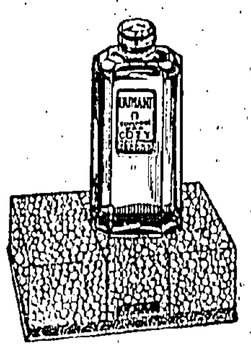

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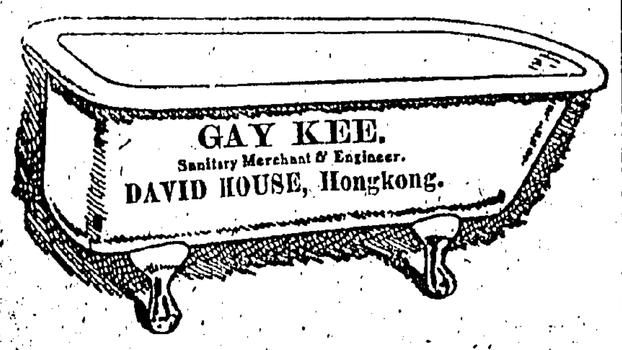

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TREND OF EUROPEAN POLITICS.

LOOKING BACKWARD AND FORWARD.

Ten years after the close of the most terrible of all wars—a war which put an end to the normal relations between the European nations and which upset them as effectively as does a gale when it plays havoc with a bundle of sensitive electric wires—Europe asks for peace and order at all costs. That such should be the case, is not surprising.

No individual can permanently live in a state of panic or uncontrolled ecstasy; and what the nations desire is to bid farewell to the policy of sensations and to exchange it for one of sobriety and commonsense. The world is quite content to acquiesce, for the time being, in the settlement that has been effected in recent years for the protection of the newly-established order of things political; and everyone entertains a fond hope that, by doing so, there will be a better chance of devoting much badly-needed attention to the great ideas and ideals of social and political justice.

This general desire for a subdued mode of political life is only interrupted every now and then—as has been the case several times in recent months—when parliamentary elections are held in the various countries and when efforts are made to influence, by this means, the future course of politics at home and abroad.

It has been gratifying to witness that, as far as these elections are an indication, the nations have learned to think politically and to be their own masters as far as the decision about their political destiny is concerned.

Nations in Earnest.

This circumstance proves that the nations are in earnest when their spokesmen say that they are longing for the return of normal and stable conditions. It is quite true that, to give an instance, the elections for the British House of Commons have completely altered the previously existing situation in that the Labour Party—which, up to now has been in the opposition—has gained a victory which, though not overwhelming, is nevertheless very impressive, and is bound to exercise a considerable effect upon British policy. Similar changes, however, have happened before, and are almost the rule in British parliamentary history.

The point that matters most is that the new Parliament will, practically speaking be unable and unwilling to give a decisive turn to the existing line of policy pursued by previous British governments. In Belgium, too, the change that has been brought about by the elections merely consists in a slight regrouping of the parties; and in Sweden, Denmark and Esthonia very much the same development has to be recorded. These countries have either retained their former governments, or a new cabinet has been formed without any difficulty. The communal elections in France have taken place and have nowhere produced a sensation, with the possible exception of Alsace, where the large gains of the Autonomists are a disagreable surprise to the Paris government. As regards the elections for the Italian chamber of deputies, their results could easily be predicted, seeing that the Italian political system is what it is. Mussolini resembles the Soviet government in that he tolerates no party except one, and he has provided his country with a type of electional law which excludes the possibility of a surprise being sprung up by the results of the elections.

Italian Elections.

Although, therefore, there was no occasion for the world at large to be greatly interested in the Italian elections, the case is quite different in connexion with another item of news from that country. We refer to the termination of the long dispute between the Government of Rome and the Papacy, in consequence of which the Pope is now recognized as the sovereign ruler of the territory within the boundaries of which he remained a voluntary prisoner for the past sixty years or so. The fact that peace has been concluded at last will no doubt be welcomed by Roman Catholics throughout the world, whilst the governments of all civilized countries will appreciate it as an event to which the greatest political importance ought to be attached. The future must show whether this reconciliation between the temporal and the secular power will enable Mussolini to increase the influence of his regime on the progress of European policy—an effect which he certainly intended to bring about.

Political Table.

All these events, however, are matters which touch, as it were, merely the circumference of the European political table. For weeks and months past the chief interest has now been centred on the important conference of the economic experts who have gathered at Paris to take in hand the problem of the reconsideration of Germany's reparation obligations as laid down under the Dawes Plan.

The great importance of this conference is not merely due to the international reputation enjoyed by the experts assembled at the Hotel George V, but rather to the fact that the outcome of the discussions is bound to affect for years to come the financial and economic interests of every European and non-European country.

The German delegates have shown—and the representatives of the creditor countries have accepted their contention in so far as the general principal is concerned—that the German body economic cannot permanently pay annuities in the amount of 2,500 million reichsmarks. This circumstance directly influences not only the budgets and the finances of most non-German countries, but also their production and their export trade. It was for this reason that the German delegates were listened to with so much interest.

It was an excellent decision to give the delegates a perfectly free hand in their handling of the matters before them and to exclude the political element entirely. The course of events at the conference has made it plain that the interests of the various countries concerned—diverging as they are—can only be reconciled with each other on condition that the sound principles of international economic intercourse are nowhere violated.

Chauvinism.

In past times the diplomats, by their political methods, have so frequently ignored or curtailed the right of every nation to peace, and order that it is high time to replace by economic commonsense the realm of moods and sentiments which, in the long run, must lead to a return of chauvinism in some form or other unless it is checked in time. The delegates who have now met for several years, with interruptions, at Geneva, the head-quarters of the League of Nations, in order to settle the preliminaries in connexion with the holding of a conference on disarmament, have not so far succeeded in promoting the proud cause of international peace to any appreciable extent. The difficulties have up to now proved unsurmountable. This spring it has been the question of agreeing upon the exact meaning of the term "effective reserves" which proved unsolvable; but the task of establishing a real and lasting European peace—and therefore the general pacification of the world—is surely so essential to mankind that its accomplishment ought not to be jeopardized by a mere sum in arithmetics. Finally, there is one other problem confronting the governments of the European countries which waits for a solution. This is the question of the national minorities—a question which ought to be uniformly settled according to the principles of International Law. The minorities should be definitely entitled to retain their own cultural life, whilst, on the other hand, the rights of the countries to which they politically belong, should not be endangered.

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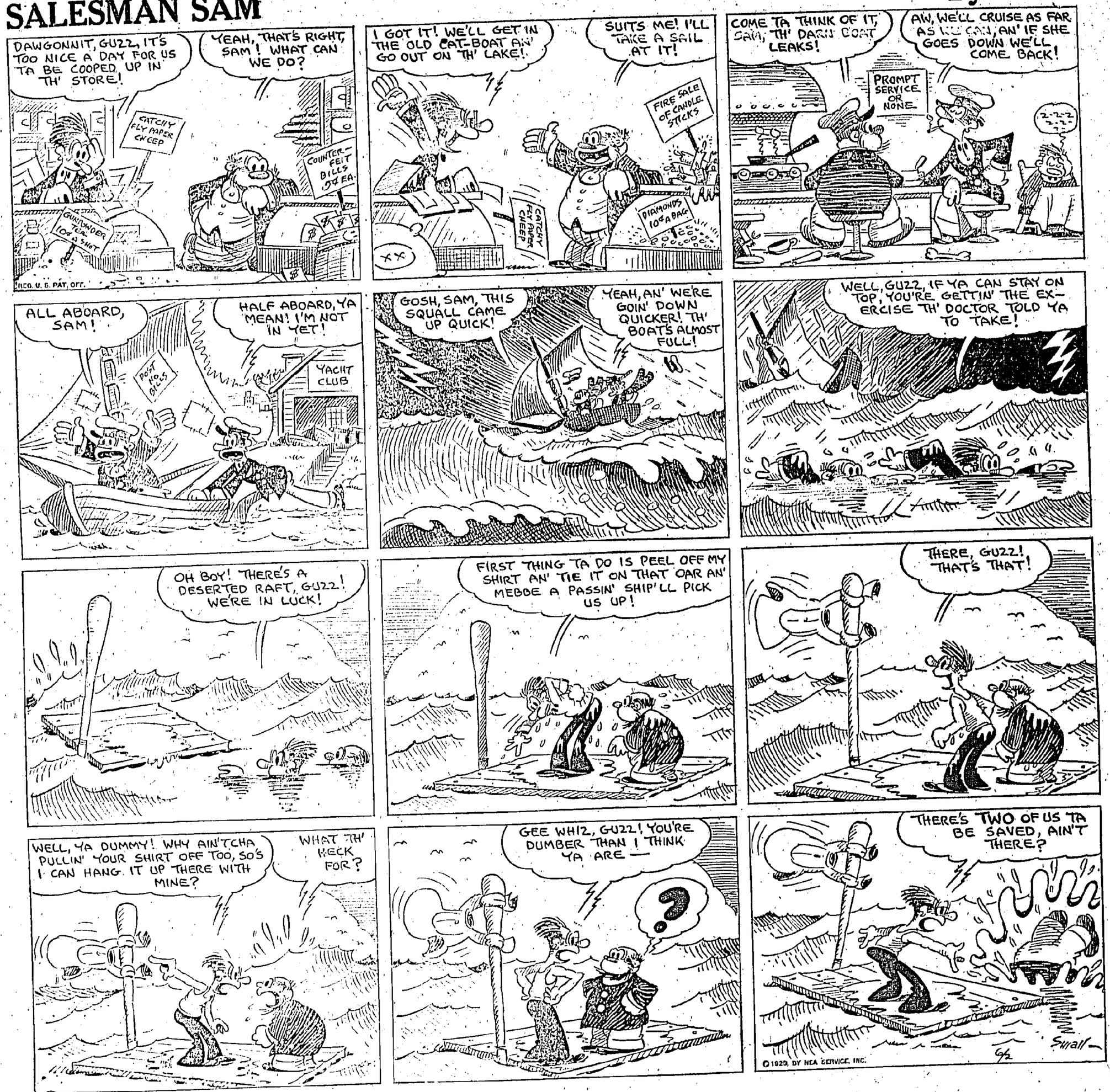

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RIVAL WIVES

By Anne Austin.

Author of "The Black Pigeon."

CHAPTER XLI

For once,at least, Nan's justly famed "woman's intuition" played her false. She was so sure that the telegram just delivered into her husband's hands was from his former wife, making some new, insolent demand upon his time, purse, or love, that she was turning sharply away.

"What rotten luck!" Morgan exclaimed disgustedly. "The wire's from the capital. By a shift in the supreme court calendar, that Bradley case comes up Friday, if I can be ready with my witnesses by then. I don't like to ask for another adjournment, because I'd like to get the Bradley case off my hands before the Blackhull trial reopens in January. But with the kid sick and all—"

His hesitation and the dark flush which accompanied it told Nan that the "and all" referred to Iris and all the complications which her unexpected return had brought into her husband's life.

"Curtis isn't dangerously ill," Nan reminded him coldly. "I think it's really quite lucky that you can dispose of the Bradley case before you have to go back into the Blackhull trial. You know you can trust me to take good care of Curtis—"

"Of course, dear" he interrupted quickly, as if she had reminded him that it was not she, but Iris, who had made the child ill by stuffing him with chocolates and candied fruits. "I suppose there's nothing for it but to go. I'll have to put in a hectic two days getting hold of my witnesses.... I wonder if you'd mind very much if I put in two or three hours at the office to-day? I'll have to go over the transcript of the first trial pretty thoroughly."

"Of course you will," Nan agreed, still in that unnaturally cold voice. She wanted to act as if nothing stood between them, to give her usual warm, eager assistance, but Iris *was* between them now; there was no possible blinking of that fact. Until Morgan himself banished her.... But Nan forced herself to add, as cheerfully as possible: "I'll be glad to help, if you want to bring the records home."

She felt that Morgan's eyes, still fixed upon the telegram, were deliberately avoiding hers. His flush deepened. "I don't think that will be necessary, Nan. You'll have your hands full with the boy.... What time are we to have dinner?"

"It was planned for two, so that Curtis might safely eat as much as he pleased, but now that he's ill, I can set the hour ahead to six, if you like."

Her tone's cool told her that he was relieved. "Fine! That will give me several hours of good, hard work. Of course, if Curtis gets worse, or calls for me, I'll cut the work short and hurry home."

"I shan't telephone unless you're really needed," Nan promised. If he wanted the assurance that he would have time to slip in a Christmas Day visit with Iris, let him have it. She had always done everything in her power to make him happy. Why stop now?

* * *

When her husband was gone, Nan wandered into the drawing room where the neglected Christmas tree still offered all its treasures. Morgan, obviously, had forgotten the tree. The seals were unbroken on the packages which contained hers and Curtis' gifts for him.

Her steps, made very slow by the weariness of despair, Nan walked about the trees, untying the gold and silver cord which bound the tissue-wrapped parcels tagged with her stepson's name. They made *quite a formidable little pile*, exclusive of the big toy automobile and the well-stocked tool chest. "For Curtis from Estelle;" "For Curtis from Little Pat;" "For Curtis from Maude and Big Pat;" "For Curtis from his Father." High up on the tree, just below the big silver Star of Bethlehem, Nan found a parcel she had not seen before. This time her intuition did not play her false. The card, which bore a highly coloured picture of the Madonna and Child, was inscribed: "For my little lover, from his adoring Mother."

"John slipped down here last night after I was asleep and put it there," Nan told herself with the curious detachment of despair.

Without being conscious of any curiosity as to what the small box contained, Nan added it to the pile of gifts she would carry upstairs to the sick child. Then she walked slowly about the tree again, her eyes dully taking in her own name, written on half a dozen tags. A gift from each of the servants, even from Little Pat. Sweet of them, dear of them to spend their money on her. But Nan felt no uplifting of the heart. What would it avail her if she gained the love of the whole world and lost that of the one man she could ever love?

She had resolutely ignored the package which she knew contained his gift to her. She did not have the courage to look at the tag. If it said merely, "For Nan, from John," she could not bear it. Better uncertainty than that. . . .

"Am I losing my nerve completely?" Nan whipped up anger and disgust against herself. "Look at it, you idiot! Better to know the worst than to kid yourself."

With a quick, resolute jerk she tore the package from a branch of the gaily decked tree, wounding it, so that the pungent odor of its tears filled her nostrils. She watched the pine needles sift to the floor, then forced her eyes to read the card.

"Oh!" she cried. The card was inscribed, in the handwriting she knew and loved so well: "For my dear wife, from John."

With gentle fingers, which must have soothed the hurt feelings of the little fir tree, Nan retied the parcel, still unopened. She and John would open their gifts together when he came back. Christmas was a heavenly time, after all. Gathering Curtis' gifts into her arms, Nan ran from the room, up the stairs. Just before reaching the child's door, her clear, untrained but true voice lifted in joyous song:

"It came upon the midnight clear,
That glorious song of old—"

* * *

As she opened the door, still caroling softly, an insistent query pushed its way through her exultation: "I wonder how he addressed Iris' gift—'For my former wife, from Jack?" How she had hated to hear Iris call him 'Jack,' making him small and trivial by the simple device of using a nickname which was a gross misfit! Then shame and contrition flooded Nan's heart, for the words her lips were singing were:

"Peace on the earth,
Good will to men
From Heaven's All-gracious King."

"That's a Christmas carol," Curtis called weakly from his bed. "We learned two Christmas carols to sing at school last Friday. Can you sing 'Little Town of Bethlehem,' Nan? Can you? I can!"

"Of course I can! But look who I am! Santa Claus! And there are some big presents downstairs for you, as soon as you're well enough to play with them," Nan answered.

The next hour was almost pure happiness, heightened, Nan was half-ashamed later to realize, by the casual way in which Curtis inspected and laid aside the exquisite miniature of herself which Iris had sent to her son. In later years he might—undoubtedly would—treasure it, take it with him everywhere, build untrue, poetic legends about the woman whose beauty immortalized; but now he was only a greedy, feverish little boy, tearing open packages to find treasure more suited to his tastes. Poor Iris! Nan forced herself to say, but immediately came the strong suspicion that the miniature had been really intended for the father, not the son.

"Wouldn't you like to write a note to your mother at the hospital and thank her for her gift?" Nan suggested. In her new happiness, she could afford to be generous, had an urgent need to be generous toward that other woman, who, it seemed, was to be vanquished. "For my dear wife—" her heart sang, over and over.

"Eh? At the *hospital?*" Curtis repeated, with childish scorn for Nan's ignorance. "She ain't—I mean, isn't at the hospital any more. She went to the Wellington Arms yesterday. Father and I took her. She's got a swell room. 'At's a hotel. Why don't they say Wellington Hotel, Nan? Silly, calling a hotel an Arms!" He lay back upon his pillows, looking suddenly tired and peevish. "Sing to me, Nan. You sing pretty."

Before Nan, whose voice was a little husky with unshed tears, could finish the carol he had asked for, the child was asleep. Her hand upon his forehead told her that, despite the excitement of receiving so many gifts, his temperature was perceptibly lower.

* * *

Twice, during the long afternoon, Nan was sorely tempted to call the office. It would make her even more happy to be absolutely sure that he was there, working on the Bradley case. But each time she refrained. Was she degenerating into one of those jealous, suspicious wives who can't trust their husbands out of their sight, who resort to low tricks to catch them in lies and deceit?

At five Dr. Black came. When he had completed his examination of the sick child, he drew Nan with him out into the hall. As the door closed his jovial grin faded instantly and was replaced by a grave frown.

"Is it anything serious, doctor?" Nan asked in a terrified whisper, as they descended the stairs.

The doctor did not answer until they reached the front hall. "I can't be sure. Children are pesky patients. Scare you to death one day, and provoke you into spanking them the next by their high spirits. To be frank, Nan, it looks a little like appendicitis. . . . Hey, hold on to yourself, girl! Nothing to hit the ceiling about if it is. And it may not be, of course, or, at worst, a very mild attack which may never be repeated, if you watch his diet. . . . That woman! That woman!" he added savagely.

"I *have* been very careful, Dr. Black," Nan said blankly. Not for her to utter accusations against the boy's mother.

"Don't I know that?" Dr. Black blustered. "Believe me, I gave Iris Morgan a piece of my mind today."

"You saw her?" Nan cried. "But Curtis told me she had left the hospital—"

"Right! But the hotel manager called me this afternoon. All excited. Said Mrs. Morgan was in a terrible state. I went, of course, though I was pretty sure what ailed her. Having hysterics because John and the boy hadn't come to see her on Christmas Day."

"Then—" Nan's hand went to her throat, for she felt that her heart was leaping from it with joy. "—he didn't go? He didn't see her to-day."

"No. That was the trouble. He telephoned her at the Wellington Arms that Curtis was not able to go out and that, of course, he couldn't see her, either. John's no fool, Nan. He's not entirely superior to convention. No man in the public eyes, like John Curtis Morgan, can afford to be. With the kid along as a chaperon and as an excuse for the call, a remarried man may call on his divorced wife without creating a scandal, but without that excuse— Well, it's simply had a fit. Damned little sympathy she got from me, I can tell you. Of course you know she accuses you of having vamped, trapped and abducted her husband?"

"I know," Nan nodded; her eyes hot with anger and humiliation.

"Well," the doctor chuckled, "I told her a thing or two. But I'll warn you, child—she's a cruel, vicious woman and she'll stop at nothing to punish you. Know what I think? She doesn't really give a tinker's damn about poor John; just sort of drifted home, because there wasn't anything else to do and determined to make the best of him as a husband until she could find another man more to her liking. But finding you installed in her place and making a success of the job she'd always fallen down on and finally chucked—well, she's simply gone berserk, my girl, and God only knows what she'll do to get even. She said to me to-day, 'I'll get him back and put that girl in her place if it's the last thing I do on earth!' And she meant it, Nan."

"But—" Nan felt that she was strangling. "But, Dr. Black, what *can* she do? If John—"

"Whatever she does, fight her till you lick her, girl! My money's on you, Nan!"

(To Be Continued).

AMERICAN STOCKS.

CABLED QUOTATIONS FROM NEW YORK.

The following quotations as at the close of the market on Thursday have been received from their correspondents, Messrs. Hayden, Stone and Co., of New York, by Messrs. Swan, Culbertson and Fritz, Sassoon House, Shanghai, (cable address "Swanstock," Shanghai), who are not responsible for the cable mutilations. The quotations are subject to confirmation:

	Previous Price.	Latest Price.
Anaconda Copper	112	113
Bethelehem Steel	110	113
Baltimore and Ohio ..	133	132
Chrysler Corp. (Common)	72	71
General Motor (Common)	72	71
General Rly. Signal ..	120	117
Goodyear Tyre and Rubber	121	123
Granby Consolidated Copper	76	76
International Cement (Common)	80	79
Liggett and Myers "B"	89	89
Missouri Pacific (Common)	98	96
Nevada Consolidated Copper	45	45
Radio Corporation of America (Common)	unq.	82
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey	59	58
Standard Oil Co. of New York	39	39
Southern Pacific	146	147
Texas Corporation ...	63	62
United States Steel ..	199	202
Vacuum Oil	121	119
Willys Overland	25	25

LETTER GOLF SOLUTION.

Here is the solution to the puzzle on another page.

HORSE, NORSE, NOISE, POISE, POSSE.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(uthorised Capital $50,000,000
ssued and Fully Paid-up $30,000,000
Sterling .....£ 6,000,000
Silver $14,000,000
eserve Liability of Proprie-tors $30,000,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in LOCAL CURRENCY and STERLING on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1929.

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FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
A. C. HYNES,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 18th September, 1927.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ, N.V.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

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Hongkong Office: 11, Queen's Road, Central
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Paid-Up Capital .....Guilders 80,000,000. (£ 6,666,667.)
Reserve Fund .....Guilders 40,000,000. (£ 3,333,333.)

Head Office:—AMSTERDAM.
Eastern Head Office:—BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:—Bandjermasin, Bandoeng* Bombay, Calcutta, Cheribon Djember, Djocjakarta* The Hague*, Jeddah, Kobe, Kota-Radja Makassar, Medan, Padang Palembang, Pekalongan, Penang Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam*, Samarang*, Shanghai Silbolga (Sumatra), Singapore Soerabaia, Soerakarta (Solo) Tegal, Tjilatjap and Weltevreden*.

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Reserve Fund ..... Y. 105,500,000

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H. MORI, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1929.

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Hongkong, 11th. July, 1929.

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Empress of Russia	Aug. 21	Aug. 24	Aug. 27	Aug. 29	Sept. 9
Empress of Asia	Sept. 4	Sept. 7	Sept. 10	Sept. 12	Sept. 21
Empress of France	Sept. 25	Sept. 28	Oct. 1	Oct. 3	Oct. 12
Empress of Russia	Oct. 9	Oct. 12	Oct. 15	Oct. 17	Oct 26
Empress of Asia	Oct. 30	Nov. 2	Nov. 5	Nov. 7	Nov. 16
Empress of Canada	Nov. 13	Nov. 16	Nov. 19	Nov. 21	Nov. 30
Empress of Russia	Nov. 27	Nov. 30	Dec. 3	Dec. 5	Dec 14
Empress of Asia	Dec 18	Dec. 21	Dec 24	Dec 26	Jan. 4
Empress of Canada	Jan. 15	Jan. 1	Jan. 21	Jan 23	Feb. 1
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PAYMENT OF MONEY FOR JOB ON BELGOL.

The alleged conversion to his own use of a sum of $500 which formed the subject of two charges against a northern Chinese tailor, was investigated by Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith, before whom the man was charged, at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada appeared for the prosecution and Mr. F. C. E. Rendall represented the defendant.

Before the hearing of the case commenced Mr. Rendall expressed the desire to draw his Worship's attention to certain irregularities in the procedure adopted by the Police in the case. According to his instructions the defendant was arrested on Monday, the 15th, but was not then charged and was not taken before his Worship or before any other. Magistrate until Thursday the 18th.

Mr. Rendall referred his Worship to Section 27 of Ordinance No. 3 of 1890 which states: A person taken into custody for an offence without a warrant shall be brought before a Magistrate as soon as practicable after he is so taken into custody, and if it is not or will not be practicable to bring him before a Magistrate within 48 hours after he is so taken into custody a Superintendent or Inspector of Police or other officer in charge of any Police Station shall inquire into the case, and, except where the offence appears to such Superintendent, Inspector, or officer, to be of a serious nature, shall discharge the prisoner, on his entering into a recognizance, with or without sureties, for a reasonable amount, to appear before a Magistrate, at the day, time and place mentioned therein.

Mr. Rendall submitted that the defendant was entitled to his discharge.

His Worship said that he was not so sure about that. He then asked the Police if what Mr. Rendall had said was so.

Position Explained.

Detective Sergeant Fitches said that the defendant was arrested and taken to the Kowloon City Police Station at about 6 o'clock on Monday the 15th and after hearing the complaint made against him the officer in charge decided to detain him until the following morning for enquiries. The following afternoon he was sent to the Yaumati Station and on discovering that the defendant had offered to reimburse $200 in money and to give a promissory note for the balance, it was decided that the case should be laid before the Public Prosecutor which was not possible until the following day.

His Worship remarked to Mr. Rendall that he thought the Inspector had made enquiries into the case.

Mr. Rendall submitted that the defendant should have been discharged upon his entering into a recognizance.

His Worship remarked that as the defendant was now before the Court he did not think Mr. Rendall could argue that he should be discharged.

Mr. Rendall said that he argued that the defendant should have been and pointed out the help it would have been to him in his defence if he had been allowed the liberty.

His Worship said that he did not think the incident could affect the case now.

False Imprisonment?

Mr. Rendall replied that he was proceeding with the case but he had mentioned it in the event the defendant considered taking any action for false imprisonment.

Sergeant Fitches informed his Worship that another difficulty the Police had was the language question.

Mr. Rendall intimated that he had had the same difficulty. He had sent an interpretor to the gaol the previous day to interview the prisoner but the interpreter had returned without having had a word with him.

Mr. d'Almada then outlined his case. He said that the complainant had known the defendant before and sometime in July he met him in Pilkem Street. The defendant asked if he were working and on receiving a reply in the negative suggested that the complainant should give him a look up sometime and he would try to get him a job as boatswain.

Complainant saw the accused again, when the defendant said that he could get him employment on the R. F. A. Belgol but he said that the chief officer required $300 as guarantee. The money was paid to the defendant, who took the complainant to the Naval Yard in Hongkong. The complainant waited outside while the defendant went inside.

Not Sufficient.

The defendant returned with a receipt for the $300 but told the complainant that that was not sufficient and that the chief officer wanted a further $200. The next day this sum was handed to the defendant who later gave the complainant another receipt.

It was arranged that they should meet in Navy Street where the complainant would be introduced to the chief officer of the Belgol but after waiting for two hours the defendant failed to appear.

The complainant became suspicious and got a friend to write a letter to the chief officer of the Belgol. He received a reply that no $500 had been received by the officer.

Enquiries were then made as to the defendant's whereabouts and on discovering that he was living in Kowloon City, the complainant, together with his brother, went to the house and threatened to have the defendant arrested. The defendant's wife then volunteered to return $200 if the complainant did not summon the Police. The defendant, however, was given in charge.

Chief Officer Called.

Mr. W. McEver, chief officer of the Belgol was first called. He said that he had never seen the defendant before. Witness identified the letter which he had received from the complainant but denied that the receipts which were written on wireless message forms, were in his handwriting.

The Chinese cook on board the Belgol said that he had seen the defendant on board the ship. He took orders from some of the men for clothes.

The complainant then gave evidence corroborating what Mr. d'Almada said in his opening.

In cross-examination Mr. Rendall suggested to the complainant that the money was given as a bribe and that witness thought that he could join the Belgol's crew if he gave the chief officer a bribe of $500.

The complainant denied the allegation.

Mr. Rendall: You thought it was worth while to pay the $500 in order to get the position?

Witness: No.

And that is why you asked the defendant to act as go-between? —The defendant said that he would introduce me to the chief officer and get me a job.

I suggest that you knew it would be wrong to bribe the Chief Officer of that or any other ship? —No.

No? It would be the right and proper thing to do, would it?—The defendant said to me, "don't you bother to go to the ship yourself because there will be some old people on board and it would not be proper for you to see them."

That's not the question. Do you know it would be wrong to offer people a bribe.

The complainant had difficulty in understanding the question and his Worship remarked that he thought that point could be left.

Mr. Rendall replied that his point was that the whole thing was ill-conceived. What the defendant had been asked to do was an illegal act.

WAR DEBTS DEBATE.

NECESSITY FOR M. POINCARE TO ATTEND.

Paris, July 19.

The Ministers intend to ask the Chamber to suspend its sittings until Monday or Tuesday, to enable M. Poincare, who is still confined to his room, to participate and finish the debts debate.—*Reuter.*

REFEREES' FEES.

MOVE FOR A NEW SCALE OF PAYMENT.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Hongkong Football Referees Association was held in the Hongkong Football Association's rooms yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance of members.

Mr. W. E. Hollands was proposed for, and accepted the office of Chairman. Outlining the business of the afternoon he said that the principal object of the meeting was to frame a resolution on the subject of members' fees for refereeing matches, which was to be forwarded to an extraordinary general meeting of the H.F.A., on August 2 next. He would ask members present to discuss the matter amongst themselves and come to a decision on the matter.

After discussion a motion was proposed by Mr. Stokes, seconded by Mr. Lawrence and carried by the meeting. It read as follows:

"That first class referees as graded by the Referees' Committee be paid $5 per match, irrespective of what match they take, second class referees $4 and third class referees $3 per match."

This resolution will be forwarded to the meeting on August 2.

On a proposal of Mr. F. Smith, secretary of the H.K. Referees' Association, it was decided to hold the next annual general meeting of that body on September 9 next.

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via Kobe & Yokohama

"IXION"	1st Aug.	Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle
"TYNDAREUS"	24th Aug.	Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

NEW YORK SERVICE

"ADRASTUS"	4th Aug	New York, Boston & Baltimore
"PHEMIUS"	2nd Sept.	New York, Boston & Baltimore

INWARD SERVICE

	Due	For
"AGAPENOR"	21st July	Shanghai
"IXION"	22nd July.	
"ANTENOR"	25th July	S'hai, T'tao, W'wei, Taku & Dalny

PASSENGER SERVICE

"PATROCLUS	7th Aug.	Singapore, Marseilles & London
"ANTENOR	4th Sept.	Singapore, Marseilles & London

* Sails at Daylight

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Fortnightly sailings on Tuesday	Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays
P. Jefferson T., July 30, 3 a.m.	P. McKinley T., July 23, 10 a.m.
Pres. Lincoln Tues., Aug 13	Pres. Grant ... Tues., Aug. 6
Pres. Madison Tues., Aug. 27	Pres. Cleveland Tues., Aug. 20
Pres. Jackson Tues., Sept. 10	Pres. Pierce ... Tues., Sept. 3

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Pr. Monroe S., July 28, 8 a.m. Pr. Garfield S., Sept. 8, 8 a.m.
Pres. Wilson S., Aug. 11, 8 a.m. Pres. Polk S., Sept 22, 8 a.m
Pr. v. Buren S., Aug. 25, 8 a.m. Pr. Adams Sun., Oct. 6, 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Jefferson	July 20, 6 p.m.	Pres. Lincoln	Aug. 3, 6 p.m.
Pres. Monroe	July 23, 8 a.m.	Pres. Wilson	Aug. 11, 8 a.m.
Pres. Grant	July 30, 6 p.m.	Pr. Cleveland	Aug. 13, 6 p.m.

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AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

"Changte" & "Taiping."

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EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS ACCOMMODATION.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

Steamer	Due Hongkong	Due to Sail
CHANGTE	13th August	20th August
TAIPING	10th September	17th September
CHANGTE	11th October	18th October
TAIPING		

For Freight & Passage, apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Tel C. 36 Agents.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.
And
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Company's Vessel,

"PHILOCTETES."
From UNITED KINGDOM via SINGAPORE.

are hereby notified that their cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 18th July.

Optional cargo will not be landed here, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th July, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 7th August, or they will not be recognised.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Hongkong, 18th July, 1929.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

The Steamship

"CHENONCEAUX,"

Arrived Hongkong on Tuesday the 16th July, 1929.
from MARSEILLES &c and also cargo from BORDEAUX, COGNAC &c ex s.s. "ROLLON & "TETUAN."

Consignees of Cargo by the above named steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared within 7 days including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

All claims must be sent to the undersigned before the Thursday the 25th July, 1929 or they will not be recognized.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the consignees, and the Company's Surveyor Messrs:—Goddard and Douglas at 10.00 a.m. on Monday the 22nd July, 1929.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

L. LESDOS,
Agent.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1929.

BATHING FATALITY.

CHINESE DROWNED NEAR THE O.S.K. WHARF.

There was a further addition to the season's bathing fatalities yesterday when a Chinese was drowned in the harbour near the O.S.K. wharf, while having a swim.

The man, Chan Chu, aged 30 was a native of Nam Hoi. The body has not yet been recovered.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

From LEITH, MIDDLESBRO' ANTWERP, LONDON and STRAITS.

The Steamship,
"BENALDER"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 3rd August, 1929 or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th inst. at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1929.

BIG ROAD SCHEME.

61 NEW THOROUGHFARES FOR CANTON.

An ambitious scheme for new motor roads in Canton city is outlined in a report issued by the Canton City Road Construction Bureau. The work is to be undertaken in three stages. The first covers 22 new roads of 90,099 feet, costing $3,603,600, the second 20 roads of 72,300 feet, costing $2,893,600, and the third, 19 roads of 79,330 feet, costing $3,170,000.

The expenditure involved amounts to nearly $10,000,000. The monthly revenue of the Canton Government comes to about $9,000,000 and now that there has been big reductions in military expenses and in the military contributions to Kwangsi and the Central Government, it is felt that the construction of the roads can be undertaken forthwith without any financial embarrassment.

The 61 roads will link up the central portions of the city with the various suburbs and will mark a big step in the modernisation of Canton.

By way of comparison, it is stated that from the first year of the Republic in 1912, to 1928, a total of about 190,000 feet of motor roads were built in Canton as compared with 241,630 feet projected for the next three years.

FLOODS IN INDIA.

MANY DROWNED AND CROPS HEAVILY DAMAGED.

Hyderabad, July 19.

Twenty persons have hitherto been drowned in floods all over Sind, heavily damaging the crops of cotton and rice.—*Reuter.*

CITY OF HONGKONG.

MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL & THE EASTERN TRADE.

The claims of the Manchester Ship Canal to increased trade were emphasised by various speakers at a function in Manchester recently to celebrate the appearance of the latest ship of the Ellerman, Hall and City Line fleet, the City of Hongkong, in the Manchester docks, when, in addition to those representing shipping, there were also present a number of prominent representatives of the Manchester Ship Canal and of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

It was very properly emphasised by the chairman, Mr. F. T. L. Prinsep, that one of the great difficulties which every shipowner or shipping company had to face was the amount of money which was expended on a ship in port, which would appear to be increasing. Ports which desired to retain the shipping they had and to attract more must of necessity provide those facilities which would enable vessels to carry out their functions properly and speedily, but they must do it at a cost which was commensurate with the benefits they provided, and any port which did not appreciate this fact would shortly go out of business. On the other hand, the shipowner was faced with the necessity of keeping his ships up-to-date, which meant faster and more efficient and, therefore, more costly ships. He contended that the Manchester Ship Canal not only offered the best facilities to the shipping using the port, but provided such facilities at a cost which should make it possible for the port to attract a larger share of the shipping trade than it had at present.

The coming of such a fine vessel as the City of Hongkong to Manchester, declared the chairman of the Ship Canal, showed that shipowners appreciated what had been done for them in Manchester. By coming direct to Manchester from such ports as Bombay and Karachi, the cotton trade of Manchester was benefited considerably by the cheapening of costs, while at the same time the general trade of Lancashire was considerably helped by the provision of facilities for the direct export of the goods manufactured in that part of the country. For this reason Manchester heartily welcomed the continued support of the Hall Line and the City Line, and would do all that was possible to make it well worth while to send such ships up the Manchester Ship Canal. Manchester merchants and importers were anxious to see the further extension of trade with the Far East, for there were growing possibilities in regard to that trade which they were anxious to see developed. Several of the speakers at the function in question expressed optimistic views not only with regard to the business of the Ship Canal, but also in respect of the improving prospects of the shipping trade in general.

CAPTAIN RETIRES.

IN SERVICE OF P. AND O. FOR FORTY-THREE YEARS.

Capt. Sir F. B. Stuart Notley, the marine superintendent of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Co., has retired after having spent 43 years in the service of the P. and O. Co. He is succeeded by Capt. W. H. Sweny.

Sir Stuart Notley commenced his seafaring career at the age of 14, when he joined the clipper ship Borealis, belonging to Messrs. Anderson, Anderson and Co. He was later apprenticed to the Dundee Clipper Line. His first vessel in the P. and O. Co. was the Hydaspes, to which he was appointed fifth officer in 1896, and he subsequently served in a large number of vessels of this line. In 1905 he was given command of the Mongolia, and later commanded the Japan and Plassy. When the Medina was launched in 1911 he was transferred to that vessel, and remained in her until he was appointed marine superintendent in 1916. Sir Stuart, who was made a K.B.E. in connexion with his war-time services, is also a Younger Brother of Trinity House.

LOCAL RADIO.

TO-DAY'S BROADCAST PROGRAMME.

Broadcast by Z.B.W. on 350 metres.
1.48 p.m. Weather report.
5.30-6.30 p.m. Programme of Chinese music, (Beka Records supplied through the courtesy of Messrs. Canton Trading Association, Ltd.).
7.48 p.m. Evening weather report.
8 p.m. Evening Programme, (Columbia Records supplied through the courtesy of Messrs. Anderson Music Co., Ltd.).
"Classica," (Ewing), Selection,
J. H. Squire Celeste Octet.
Dance Music.

8.45 p.m.
"Blue Eyes," (Kern), Selection,
Piccadilly Theatre Orchestra.
Dance Music.

9.30 p.m.
"Summer Days Suite," (Eric Coates),
No. 1. In a Country Lane.
No. 2. On the Edge of the Lake.
No. 3. At the Dance.
New Queen's Hall Light Orchestra.
Dance Music.

10.15 p.m.
"Finlandia—Tone Poem,"
"Valse Triste,"
Liberal Jewish Synagogue Organ
Played by G. T. Pattman.
10.30 p.m. Close down.

To-morrow's Programme.
1.48 p.m. Weather report.
5.55 p.m. Evening Service relayed from St. John's Cathedral. Preacher:—The Dean.
7.48 p.m. Evening weather report.
8 p.m. Evening Programme, (Victor and H.M.V. Records supplied through the courtesy of Messrs. S. Moutrie and Co., Ltd.).
"Gypsy Baron," (Strauss),
Ferdy Kauffman and Orchestra.
"Evening Song," (Bairstow),
"La Nuit," (Elert),
Organ Solo, Harry Goss-Custard.
"Unfinished Symphony in B minor,"
(Schubert),
The Royal Opera Orchestra,
Covent Garden.
"Hear My Prayer," (Mendelssohn),
Choir of the Temple Church, London.
"Spanish Dance," (Granados),
No. 1. Oriental.
No. 2. Andeloase.
No. 3. Rondalla Aragonesa.
H.M.V. New Light Symphony Orch.
"Triana,"
H.M.V. New Light Symphony Orch.
"Die Fledermaus," (Johann Strauss),
Victor Symphony Orchestra.
"Blessed be the God and Father,"
(Wesley),
Choir of the Temple Church, London.
10.30 p.m. Close down.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TO OPEN ON MONDAY WITH FIVE CASES.

There are five cases in the calendar of the July Criminal Sessions which will open at the Law Courts on Monday.

His Honour the Chief Justice will hear the case in which Jose Antonio Mariano de Sousa is charged on two counts of being an official of the Post Office and being entrusted with the preparing of a document fraudulently did prepare such document incorrectly. In addition there are two charges of larceny.

The other four cases will be taken by the Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice J. R. Wood. Tang Hing will be charged with burglary and larceny and also with receiving stolen property. In that name, and with the alias of Chan Yan, he will be charged with returning to the Colony during a period of deportation.

Wong Pui, Kong Yuk and Lai Yuk are to be charged with robbery by two or more and the former two with receiving stolen goods in addition.

The other case will be that of Wan Ying-tiam who will be charged with assault by two or more with intent to rob and with being a principal in the second degree to wounding.

DOCTOR LANGSNER.

ASSISTS IN SOLUTION OF MURDER MYSTERY.

In a lengthy article in *True Detective Mysteries* (New York), Mr. Jack Kelly of the *Edmonton Journal* describes the part which Doctor Langsner took in the solving of a murder mystery in Canada. It will be recalled that Doctor Langsner, who hails from Vienna, paid a visit to Hongkong about two years ago when he gave a demonstration of his telepathic and other powers.

The murder referred to occurred at a farmhouse about five miles from Mannville, the property of a prosperous farmer named Henry Booher. Mrs. Booher was shot to death while sitting in a chair, her son was found killed by similar means and a third body, that of a Hungarian immigrant employed as a hired man, was discovered in an outbuilding. A further search resulted in the discovery of a fourth body, that of another hired man. All had been killed by shots from .303 rifle.

How Rifle Was Found.

Suspicion fell on Vernon Booher, the 21 years old son of Henry Booher. A rifle from a nearby farm house which Vernon Booher had visited had disappeared but despite a careful search the Police found no trace of the weapon. The Police called in Dr. Langsner, who at that time was working with the British Columbia Provincial Police, and later Doctor Langsner paid a midnight visit to the scene of the crime.

He asked for and was granted an interview with Vernon Booher, who was lodged in prison. After this he paid a further visit to the scene of the crime and searching in one particular spot unearthed a .303 rifle which tallied exactly with the one stolen from a nearby farmhouse. After Booher had been told of the discovery he confessed to the crimes.

In the subsequent trial the confession was ruled out as evidence on the suggestion of the defence that Booher had been hypnotised in his cell by Doctor Langsner. Booher was sentenced to death but an application for a new trial was granted. The jury at the second trial brought in the same verdict and Booher went to the scaffold.

HEROIN DEALINGS.

PARIS CONSIGNMENT SAID TO BELONG TO A RUSSIAN.

Paris, July 19.

The nigger in the woodpile is a "tremendously rich Russian named Raskine," according to the *Matin*, chronicling the results of investigations into the recent heroin mystery.

It says Raskine, who is an extensive traveller, bought the heroin for export to Bombay. Complications arose in transit, and he conspired with an employee of the Afghan Legation to obtain diplomatic immunity for the consignment, for which the latter received three million francs, but disappeared without paying the factory at Morchwiller, Hautrhin, from which the heroin was purchased under perfectly legal conditions.—*Reuter.*

[The consignment was found in packages purporting to be part of the luggage of a high official in the Afghan Legation at Paris.]

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S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
†ALIPORE	5,273	20 July. 5 p.m.	Straits, Colombo & B'bay
*KHYBER	9,114	3rd Aug.	Marseilles, L'don & Hull
†KIDDERPORE	5,334	15th Aug.	Straits, Colombo & B'bay
MALWA	10,980	17th Aug.	Bombay, M'les & L'don
*KASHMIR	8,985	31st Aug.	Marseilles, L'don & Hull

†Cargo only. *Calls Casa Blanca.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers & Cargo to Constantinople Pyreus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by Steamers of the Khedivial Mail S.S. Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

TILAWA	10,006	24th July.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
SIRDHANA	7,745	29th July.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TALAMBA	8,018	3rd Aug.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TAKLIWA	7,936	11th Aug.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta

B. I. Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

*ARAFURA	6,000	2nd Aug.	Manila, Sandakan, Thurs. Island, Townsville, B'bane Sydney and Melbourne.
TANDA	6,956	30th Aug.	
ST. ALBANS	4,500	4th Oct.	

*Calls Port Holland.

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The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co. Steamers to Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

TAKLIWA	7,936	22 July. 6 a.m.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
KASHMIR	8,985	2nd Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
TALMA	10,000	2nd Aug.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Yoko & Osaka
*SHEAF-MOUNT	——	4th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
TANDA	6,956	6th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yoko
DALGOMA	5,953	9th Aug.	Moji, Kobe & Osaka

*Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
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Destination.	Steamers.	Sailings.
TO TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Shaksang	Sun. 21st July at noon.
	Kwaisang	Wed 24th July at noon.
	Kwongsang	Sun 28th July at noon.
	Fooshing	Wed 31st July at noon.
TO OSAKA via AMOY, MOJI & KOBE	Namsang	Wed 24th July at 10 a.m.
	Yuensang	Thurs 1st Aug at 7 a.m.
	Suisang	Fri. 16th Aug at 7 a.m.
	Kumsang	Fri 23rd Aug at 7 a.m.
TO SINGAPORE PENANG & CALCUTTA	Hosang	Satur. 20th July at 3 p.m.
	Kutsang	Wed. 31st July at 3 p.m.
TO SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Mon 22nd July at 3 p.m.
	Mausang	Tues 6th Aug at 3 p.m.
TO TIENTSIN	Chipshing	Sun 28th July at 10 a.m.

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Motor Vessel "GLENAPP"	2nd Oct.
Motor Vessel "GLENSHIEL"	16th Oct.

TO SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOCK.

Motor Vessel "GLENAMOY"	23rd July.
Motor Vessel "GLENGARRY"	2nd Aug.
Motor Vessel "GLENAPP"	16th Aug.
Motor Vessel "GLENSHIEL"	30th Aug.
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE"	16th Sept.

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Siberia Maru ... Wednesday, 24th July.
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Mishima Maru ... Monday, 29th July.
Iyo Maru ... Monday, 12th Aug.
LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.
Suwa Maru ... Saturday, 27th July.
Fushimi Maru ... Saturday, 10th Aug.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
Aki Maru ... Wednesday, 24th July.
Kaga Maru ... Wednesday, 21st Aug.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
†Nagato Maru ... Saturday, 27th July
Tamba Maru ... Sunday, 11th Aug.
SOUTH AMERICA (WEST COAST) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama.
Bokuyo Maru ... Monday, 19th Aug.
SOUTH AMERICA (EAST COAST) via Singapore, Capetown & Ports.
Bingo Maru ... Friday, 9th Aug.
NEW YORK, BOSTON, HAVANA via Panama
†Atago Maru ... Tuesday, 23rd July.
†Kuma Maru ... Sunday, 4th Aug.
LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Constantinople, Genoa & Marseilles.
†Durban Maru ... Saturday, 20th July.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
†Bengal Maru ... Thursday, 8th Aug.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
Hakusan Maru ... Monday, 22nd July.
Kawachi Maru ... Thursday, 25th July.
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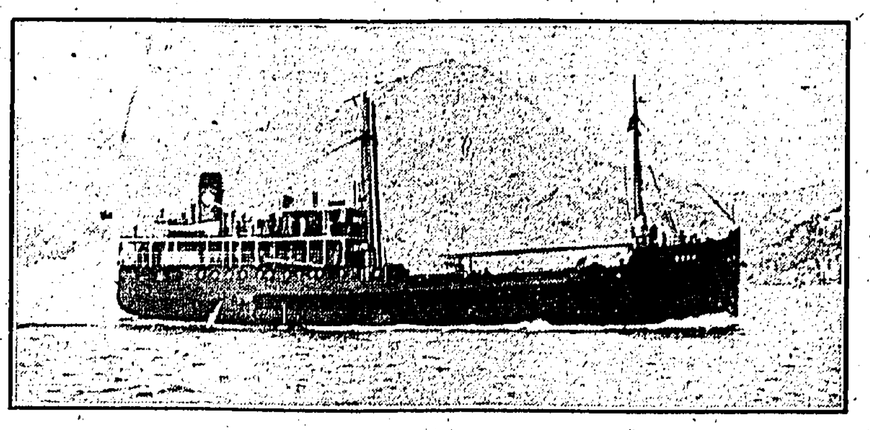

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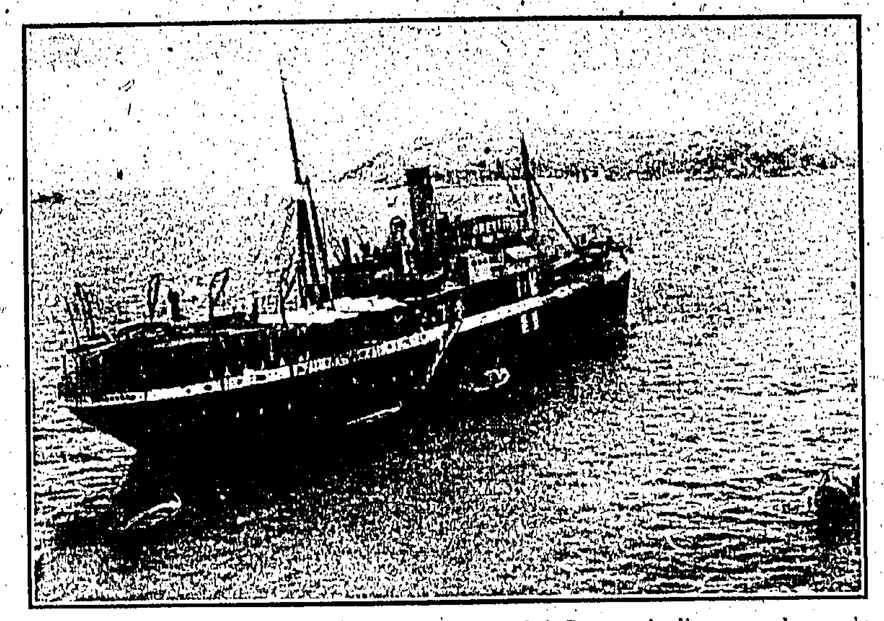
A CLOSE-UP PICTURE OF THE STRANDED "LOK SUN."



Above is an excellent close-up picture of the s.s. Lok Sun; as she lies aground on rocks off Samun Island, not far from Hongkong. Other photographs will be found in our Pictorial Supplement. (Royal Air Force Official Photograph).

DEVELOPMENT BILL PASSED.

GOVERNMENT'S NEW SCHEME FOR THE COLONIES.

NATIVE SAFEGUARDS.

London, July 19.

The House of Commons has agreed to the third reading of the Colonial Development Bill, under which a sum of £1,000,000 per annum is set aside for development work in the Colonies.

The Bill, as finally agreed to, embodied an amendment moved by Sir Oswald Mosley, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, dealing with fair conditions of labour on work the cost of which is being defrayed by the State, laying down that the wages paid be not less than standard rates, and prohibiting forced labour and the employment of child labour.

The amendment also provided that any territory in respect of which an allowance is made should participate in the increase of values directly attributable thereto.

Mr. W. G. Ormsby-Gore, who was Under-Secretary for the Colonies in the Baldwin Government, hoped that the provision regarding increased values would not lead to special head or hut taxes. He pointed out that the increased wealth in places like West Africa was only due to the efforts of the natives themselves; hence, additional taxation proved a deterrent.

Sir Oswald Mosley, replying, said the Bill embodied the most stringent safeguards for natives.—*Reuter.*

MORE LIFE-SAVING AWARDS.

EXCELLENT RESULTS OF LOCAL EXAMINATION.

The following two members of the Hongkong Police qualified on Friday afternoon for the proficiency certificate and bronze medallion of the Royal Life Saving Society:—L/Sgts. J. Fell and L. G. A. Boffin.

The total recommendations forwarded to London for confirmation this year are, up to present date, forty-one proficiency certificates and bronze medallions, four honorary instructor's certificates, and four awards of merit (silver medal.)

During the absence from the Colony from July 24th. to August 23rd of the Hon. Representative, Mr. F. K. Ewart, of King's College, any communications re life-saving should be addressed to L/Bdr. W. Adams, 12th Heavy Battery, R.A., Lyeemun, who will, with the co-operation of the other qualified instructors, assist in the formation and advice of classes.

COTTON CONFERENCE DEADLOCK.

EMPLOYERS REFUSE TO WITHDRAW NOTICES.

London, July 19.

A complete deadlock has resulted from the joint cotton conference between employers and representative of the operatives at Manchester.

The deadlock was caused by the employers refusing the operatives' request that the notices reducing wages, which expire on the 29th instant, should be withdrawn before the negotiations.—*Reuter.*

TENDERS ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT.

ASPHALT AND PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES.

It is notified for information that the following tenders have been accepted:

Standard Oil Co. of New York.—Asphaltum; Pentration 31/40—$60 per ton in wooden barrels; Asphaltum: Penetration 61/17—$60 per ton in wooden barrels; Asphaltum: Pentration 81/90—$60 per ton in wooden barrels.

The Kwong Kwai Photographic Co., Ltd. of 60, Queen's Road Central for the supply of photographic stores:—Pagets Plate, special rapid, 3¼ by 4¼ (¼ size), per doz., 90; Ilford Plate, special rapid, 3¼ by 4¼ (¼ size), per doz., 90; Ilford P. O. P., 24 by 19 (1 doz. sheets) per roll, $5.00; Pagets bromide paper, 24 by 19 (1 doz. sheets) per roll, $9.00; Ilford bromide paper, 24 by 19 (1 doz. sheets) per roll, $9.00; potassium bromide, (2 oz.) per bottle, 95; hydrokinone, (1 oz.) per bottle, 95; pyrogallic acid, (1 oz.) per bottle, 95; gold chloride, (15 grns.) per tube, $1.50; carbonate soda, (in crystal) (1 lb.) per bottle, 75; carbonate soda, (in powder) Johnson & Sons (1lb.) per bottle, $1.00; sulphite soda, (in crystal) (1 lb.) per bottle, 85; sulphite soda, (in powder) Johnson & Sons (1 lb.) per bottle, $1.00; alum, (1 lb.) per packet, 60; metol, (1 oz.) per bottle, $1.75; ammom sulphocyanid, (2 oz.) per bottle, 65; ammom sulphocyanid, (4 oz.) per bottle, $1.00; hypo soda, per lb., 25; Johnsons photo paste, small bottle, 50; Johnsons potass bromde crystall, 1 lb. bottle, $3.50; Johnsons potass carbonate powder, 1 lb. bottle, $1.50; Johnsons potass matabsulphite, 1 lb. bottle, $3.00; Johnsons potass matalbsulphite, (4 oz.), $1.00.

BATHING PICTURES.

Week-End Opportunity to Take Snaps.

The week-end provides an excellent opportunity for amateur photographers to take bathing snapshots for the *Telegraph* contest.

Some of the pictures already received appear in our Pictorial Supplement to-day, and others are also in hand.

A prize of $10 will be given for the best photograph sent in during July, with $2 each for every other picture accepted for publication.

TURKISH HEALTH MINISTER.

ENTERTAINED BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

London, July 19.

The Turkish Minister of Health, Refik Bey, who was the guest of the Government at a banquet last night, to-day left London for Berlin.

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Minister of Health, and representatives of the Foreign Secretary and the Foreign Office were present at the station when he left.—*British Wireless.*

STREET FOUNTAIN CONTROL.

NEW REGULATIONS MAKE POSITION CLEAR.

POWERS OUTLINED.

The following additional water shortage regulations are issued in the *Gazette*:

Every person at or in the vicinity of any fountain, tap, duct, source, appliance or other means of supply or distribution of water to the public shall obey all lawful orders and directions given to him by any police officer or district watchman on duty there, or by any other person authorised by the Government to attend to, supervise or control such supply or distribution.

No person shall in any way obstruct or hinder any such police officer, district watchman or other person in the performance of his duty.

Without prejudice to the authority or extent of the duties of any such police officer, district watchman or other persons, it shall be lawful for him and them to give orders and directions as to who may or may not obtain water at the means of supply or distribution attended to, supervised or controlled by him or them and as to the quantity to be drawn or taken by any person therefrom.

No person shall in any way falsely represent that he has authority to attend to supervise or control the supply or distribution of water to the public.

EMPIRE PREFERENCE.

AUSTRALIA TELLS CANADA OF LIMIT TO CONCESSION.

Melbourne, June 25.

Mr. Gullett, Federal Minister for Trade, declared to-day that an Empire Trade Treaty along the lines of the Canadian suggestions was unacceptable to Australia.

Tariff concessions favouring the other Dominions are only possible when not made at the expense of local industries.

However strong the desire to promote inter-Empire trade, it is not nearly as strong as the desire of Australia to encourage Australia's own industries.

DAVIS CUP CONTEST.

U. S. WIN TWO MATCHES FROM GERMANY.

Berlin, July 19.

In the inter-zone final of the Davis Cup Competition, America has started well by winning the first two singles.

Tilden defeated Moldenhauer by 6/2, 6/4, 6/4.

Hunter beat Prenn by 3/6, 6/3, 6/4, 6/3.—*Reuter.*

A BIG BASEBALL ATTRACTION.

JAPANESE VARSITY TEAM PLAYS TO-MORROW.

It has now been definitely arranged that the visiting Meiji University baseball team shall play Hongkong at Caoline Hill to-morrow (Sunday).

The match is to start at 4 p.m., and there will no doubt be a large crowd of ball fans present to witness what should be a most interesting contest.

PRESENTING WILLIAM HAINES IN AN ENTIRELY NEW ROLE!
WILLIAM HAINES
Romance and success clash in this gripping picture of vaudeville life.
You'll watch fascinated as the story unwinds and moves to a most unusual climax!

with
RICARDO CORTEZ, JOSEPHINE DUNN.
EXCESS BAGGAGE
AT THE QUEEN'S
FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

TOLSTOI'S immortal love drama brought to the screen in a wealth of colour and presented with splendid realism—
RESURRECTION
With
DOLORES DEL RIO
And
ROD LA ROCQUE

A vivid story of Russia in the days of the Czars. A picture of tremendous sweep and power!
AT THE WORLD
FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.20.

A CARGO OF LAUGHS & THRILLS!

Gags galore in the funniest comedy Buster Keaton has ever made!
AT THE STAR
FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY At 2.30, 5.30, & 9.20.